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June Trip To Europe Is Planned By Reagan

By Lee Lescaze
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President Reagan will make his first trip to Europe since taking office to attend summit meetings in Versailles and Brussels and to meet with Pope John Paul II in Rome, the White House said Friday.

The president will begin his weeklong trip at the economic summit meeting of leaders of the industrialized nations, which this year will be held in Versailles June 4 to 6.

President Francois Mitterrand of France will host the conference which also will be attended by the leaders of Canada, Italy, West Germany, Japan and Britain.

Mr. Reagan will travel to Rome June 7 at the invitation of the Italian government and will meet with Italian President Sandro Pertini, as well as have an audience with the pope.

Mr. Reagan and the pope correspond regularly and their contacts have become more frequent — including a telephone conversation — since the imposition of martial law in Poland Dec. 13. Both men survived shooting attacks last year.

The trip will end with a meeting of NATO leaders in Brussels June 9 and 10. White House deputy press secretary Larry M. Speakes said that this will be the first meeting of the heads of government of the NATO alliance since 1978.

"The idea for the NATO summit arose out of two recent ministerial-level meetings," Mr. Speakes said.

Mr. Reagan sees the NATO meeting as an opportunity for the alliance to "shape its response to this decade's challenges," the White House said. The Polish crisis is certain to be a major item on the agenda.

During his visit to Europe Mr. Reagan also plans to spend some time in Paris where he will meet with Mr. Mitterrand in an effort to persuade France to play a larger role in NATO, officials said.

The only previous trips outside the United States that Mr. Reagan has taken as president were to Canada and Mexico. Last summer he attended the 1981 economic summit meeting in Ottawa and last fall he flew to Cancun for the meeting on international development that brought together leaders of rich and poor nations.

UN Opens Session on Golan

The Associated Press
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The UN General Assembly opened an emergency session Friday meant to bypass the U.S. veto of Security Council sanctions against Israel for its annexation of the Golan Heights. Ismat T. Kitani, of Iraq, the president of the 157-nation assembly's regular session, called the emergency session to order.

Mubarak Sees Soviet Role in Mideast Peace

Reuters
CAIRO — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak was quoted Friday as saying that the Soviet Union would eventually have a role to play in the Middle East peace process and that he envisaged a time when relations between Cairo and Moscow would return to normal.

The statements, published by the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram, were a new indication that Egypt wants to maintain a more balanced relationship with the big powers than it had under the late President Anwar Sadat.

Al-Ahram quoted extracts from an interview given by Mr. Mubarak to Italian television before his trip to Western Europe and the

Rescue Is Setback to Brigades

Discipline, Fighting Spirit of Terrorists Appear to Wane

By Henry Tanner
New York Times Service
ROME — The Red Brigades, Italy's most feared terrorist organization, may have suffered the most stunning blow in its 11-year history when policemen burst into a Padua apartment Thursday and liberated Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier unharmed despite the presence of five armed terrorists.

The kidnapping of Gen. Dozier, who was held 42 days, was the most ambitious operation by the Red Brigades since they abducted former Premier Aldo Moro in March, 1978, and killed him 54 days later.

Recently there have been signs that discipline and the fighting spirit in the leftist terrorist organization have been waning and in fighting between factions increasing. The presumed purpose of the Dozier kidnapping was to demonstrate to the Italian public — and perhaps to the organization's own members — that the Red Brigades still had the power to carry out large-scale operations, which require coordination with terrorist forces in other parts of Italy.

The way that Gen. Dozier was freed pointed up the major weaknesses of the Red Brigades. Its members are no longer fighting it out with their weapons when they are cornered by police, and

the security forces now have a store of information about the organization, which they had been unable to infiltrate in the past. The signs indicate the police were led to their hiding place by information from captured or defecting members of the Red Brigades.

Since Gen. Dozier's abduction on Dec. 17, more than 20 persons accused of belonging either to the Red Brigades or to Front Line, a related, smaller terrorist group, have been arrested. Many of them were willing to give information to the authorities and give it quickly, according to police sources.

It was through such information that Giovanni Senzani, described as a leading member of the Red Brigades, was surprised and captured without a fight in a small student apartment in a suburb of Rome on Jan. 9. The former university professor, although armed, did not resist.

The police were led to his hideout by testimony from two terrorist suspects arrested only a day earlier in Rome, according to Rome officials. Mr. Senzani was captured at a time when his organization was poised to strike in a major operation in Rome, possibly

in an effort to draw the police away from their search for Gen. Dozier in northern Italy. The two men arrested in Rome were heavily armed and were sitting in a car in front of the home of Cesare Romiti, a leading figure in the Italian Association of Industrialists. Police believe they were planning to kill him. Two other suspected terrorists who were waiting there escaped.

Respected Professor
Mr. Senzani was a respected professor of criminology at the University of Florence until he went underground early last year. His identity as a member of the Red Brigades was established only then. He had had access to prisons and had attended high-level international conferences on justice and criminality. Three Italian magistrates who had attended a concert with him in Madrid were later shot by terrorists.

The tactics of the Red Brigades have gone through several phases over the years. The kidnapping and killing of Moro was an outright bid for power. The terrorists failed to gain their objective, which was to break down national political institutions and touch off a civil war. They also failed in their attempt to set up an

NEWS ANALYSIS

the officer said nothing about the time he spent in captivity. He appeared relaxed and gestured repeatedly to make his points.

Before he met with the press, a spokesman, Lt. Gen. Col. Jack Barham, said that the general had not been physically mistreated and was "sufficiently fed" during the ordeal.

Professionalism Praised
Gen. Dozier praised the "speed and precision" with which the Italians carried out the rescue. "It could not have been done with greater professionalism," he said. No shots were fired in the rescue, the police said.

Submachine guns, hand grenades, packages of plastic explosive, the equivalent of about

23 Red Brigades Suspects Arrested in Follow-Up Raid

From Agency Dispatches
VICENZA, Italy — Italian police Friday followed up their freeing of U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier by arresting 23 more suspected members of the Red Brigades.

The Padua police chief who gave the order for Thursday's successful raid said that Antonio Savasta, already on the wanted list, was among five guerrillas captured in the 90-second swoop on a Padua apartment where Gen. Dozier was being held.

Mr. Savasta, 27, from Rome, had been sought in connection with previous kidnappings and murders by the Brigades. He was sentenced in his absence Thursday to 30 years in prison on charges arising from a gun battle with po-



Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, right, pointed out portraits of former West German chancellors to French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy during their meeting Friday at the chancellery in Bonn.



Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier embraces his wife, Judith, during a news conference Friday at the U.S. Army base at Vicenza, Italy.

Bonn and Paris Reject Sanctions on Moscow

Reuters
BONN — France and West Germany jointly rejected economic sanctions Friday against the Soviet Union over the Polish crisis.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France said at a news conference after talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that sanctions would mean "accepting the idea of an economic blockade... which is in a way a grave act; it is an act of war."

He defended France's agreement of last weekend to buy Soviet gas for 25 years and said this should not be linked to France's solidarity with the Polish people and condemnation of human rights violations.

The United States has urged its NATO allies to join it in imposing economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, imposed Dec. 29 by President Reagan. But there has not been any unified stand by the alliance members.

NATO foreign ministers, meeting Jan. 11 in Brussels, warned Moscow in a communiqué that "economic relations with Poland and the Soviet Union are bound to be affected" if the crisis in Poland continues. But the statement left action up to each ally "in accordance with its own situation and legislation."

Mr. Schmidt said he noted no difference in the two countries' approach to what he called the Polish tragedy, or toward the Soviet Union.

Mr. Mauroy said the Polish crisis, where differences of approach have troubled the close French-West German friendship in the last month, was the central theme of the talks.

Bonn and Paris Reject Sanctions on Moscow

Bonn's cautious attitude to martial law in Warsaw was strongly criticized in the French media, and some newspapers accused Mr. Schmidt of appeasing the Kremlin.

Bonn government sources said the French gas deal, the first major East-West trade agreement since the Polish crackdown, had helped relieve West Germany's position of relative isolation within the Western alliance. France is expected to buy 8 billion cubic meters of gas a year for 25 years.

Commenting on reports that Paris was blocking a European Economic Community move to toughen credit terms for the Soviet Union, Mr. Mauroy said France had reserved its position and the government had not yet made a decision.

The EEC member states were to have decided Tuesday on a proposal for more expensive credit for the Soviet Union from Western industrial states. The vote, however, was delayed by French officials who were concerned about the effects the move might have on French exports to the Soviet Union.

The proposal would involve upgrading the Soviet Union to the category of advanced industrial state, instead of intermediate state as at present. This would mean a rise in interest rates to 11 percent from 10.5 percent for loans from two to five years and to 11.25 percent from 11 for loans from five to eight and a half years.

Haig Doubtful Of Early Accord On Autonomy

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has concluded that there is no realistic possibility of an Israeli-Egyptian agreement on Palestinian autonomy before Israel returns the final occupied portion of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt on April 25.

Mr. Haig's assessment was made known as he flew home from his second Middle East mission in two weeks. These talks, centering on the stalled autonomy negotiations, amounted to the first intense involvement by Mr. Haig and the Reagan administration in the difficult diplomacy of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Far from being discouraged, however, Mr. Haig appeared satisfied that his introduction to Middle East diplomacy had reversed movement toward antipathy between Israel and Egypt. Reporters aboard his plane were told that this rising tension, in Mr. Haig's view, had not only blocked progress in the autonomy negotiations but endangered the political basis for the hard-won peace between the two former enemies.

Part of the reason for the build-up of tension, officials conceded, was the relative inactivity of the United States in Middle East diplomacy in recent months. Mr. Haig had planned to become involved last fall but was impeded by other difficulties, including congressional resistance to the sale of reconnaissance planes to Saudi Arabia, the assassination of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights.

Uncertainties in Israel about Egypt's policies after the return of the Sinai, and in Egypt about whether Israel would give back the land, were compounded by uncertainty in both countries about the Reagan administration's intentions, officials said.

Mr. Haig believes his trip two weeks ago to "find facts" in the autonomy dispute, and his latest trip to convey a U.S. assessment and preliminary recommendations, helped eliminate this uncertainty, according to the senior official who briefed reporters.

Mr. Haig brings a few achievements back with him. During discussions in Jerusalem, Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel is said to have finally approved the basis for the participation by Britain, France, the Netherlands and Italy in the multinational force to police the Sinai after Israel returns it to Egypt.

Mr. Haig announced that he has picked Richard Fairbanks, who was congressional relations for the State Department during Mr. Haig's first year, as special U.S. negotiator for autonomy. Officials described Mr. Fairbanks' lack of experience or involvement in Middle East politics as an advantage because he is not suspected of bias by either side.

Mr. Haig held out the possibility of further direct involvement and future trips to move the negotiations along, if needed, but he does not plan any further trips immediately.

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Participation of the European nations had been held up for many weeks by a dispute with Israel about the wording of their agreements to participate. The Israeli Cabinet is now expected to formally approve European participation Sunday.

Mr. Haig was also said to be about to resolve a dispute over navigational rights in the Strait of Tiran, west of the Sinai, which connects the Gulf of Aqaba with the Red Sea. This will be guaranteed by the multinational force, according to a resolution worked out in recent days.

As part of its assurance to Egypt, the Reagan administration is preparing to increase U.S. military aid substantially. After being about \$500 million annually for several years, the aid was raised to \$900 million in the current budget. Now, in response to pleas from

Washington and Israel are said to question the effectiveness of Ambassador Samuel Lewis, Page 2.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, a further increase to about \$1.3 billion is likely.

As for the Palestinian autonomy negotiations, Mr. Haig claimed only slight progress. "It's been slow," he said on leaving Cairo on Thursday morning.

[Mr. Haig flew unexpectedly to London from Cairo at the request of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain to discuss his recent talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in Geneva. The Associated Press reported from London.]

But Mr. Haig believes that the focus of the autonomy discussions has shifted from an examination of differences to a search for solutions. He also expressed hope, though not confidence, that the current activity, especially in the focus of attention before the Sinai return, can remove or sharply reduce some long-standing differences.

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Agha Shahi, foreign minister of Pakistan, left, embraces P.V. Narasimha Rao, India's minister of external affairs.

Pakistani Aide in India for Talks

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Agha Shahi, Pakistan's foreign minister, arrived Friday in New Delhi for four days of discussions centering on a proposal to have Pakistan and India forswear the use of force against each other.

Chinmoy Gharekhan, an Indian Foreign Ministry official, said Friday that while there were some points in common, there were also essential differences in the two countries' approach and he did not believe any hard and fast nonaggression pact would emerge very quickly.

Mr. Shahi also struck a cautious note on his arrival, saying he regarded the discussions he would be having with P.V. Narasimha Rao, the Indian external affairs minister, as "preliminary in nature."

In Voice and Spirit, FDR Journeys Back to Capitol Hill

Hushed Chamber Hears Roosevelt's Words Again on 100th Anniversary of His Birth

By Marjorie Hunter
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Franklin D. Roosevelt came back to Capitol Hill, in voice and in spirit, evoking laughter, applause and even a tear or two from a gathering of a few who once knew him and others too young to remember.

The voice that once gave the nation a new hope echoed again Thursday through the hushed House chamber at a joint session of Congress marking the 100th anniversary of his birth, which is Saturday.

Standing where his father had often spoken and where, just two days before, President Reagan had addressed another joint session of

Congress, James Roosevelt told the crowd overflowing the vast chamber:

"My father's era was the era of radio... It was not his face or his figure that fixed his personality and character in the mind of the American people — it was his voice." And there was the voice, on tape but sounding so live.

Famous Quotes
"I see one-third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished."
"The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

"Yesterday, Dec. 7, 1941 — a date which will live in infamy."
"These Republican leaders have not been content with attacks on

me, or on my wife or on my sons. No, not content with that, they now include my little dog, Fala."

Roosevelt died April 12, 1945. The next day, he was to have delivered a speech at an annual Jefferson Day Dinner. Thursday, James Roosevelt read excerpts from that speech:

"I ask you to keep the faith. And to you, and to all Americans who dedicate themselves with us to making of an abiding peace, I say: The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith."

Representing the Reagan administration at the ceremony was Vice President Bush. President Reagan, at about the same time,

was at the Smithsonian Institution, viewing a film clip that showed Roosevelt urging Americans nearly half a century ago to have faith in governmental moves to restore the economy.

"Where do you think I got the idea?" Mr. Reagan said jokingly as he toured the museum's special Roosevelt exhibition.

White House Luncheon
Later, at the White House, Mr. Reagan was host at a luncheon for about 200 guests, including members of Roosevelt's family and associates.

Thursday's joint session had none of the partisan overtones of most gatherings in the House

chamber. Republicans appeared to enjoy the speeches, the reminiscences, the lively music of service bands and choral groups fully as much as the Democrats.

Leontyne Price was given a standing ovation after singing "America the Beautiful" and "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

There were other ovations, too, for two men who served in Congress during the early Roosevelt years — Sen. Jennings Randolph, Democrat of West Virginia, and Rep. Claude Pepper, Democrat of Florida.

Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., the historian and biographer of Roosevelt, was applauded by the laughter.



Ambassador's Effectiveness Reportedly Questioned in U.S. and Israel

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — When U.S. Ambassador Samuel W. Lewis left Prime Minister Menachem Begin one day last month after a 45-minute dressing down prompted by the Reagan administration's suspension of the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement, Mr. Lewis turned to an aide and said, "I've seen better political theater before but not to such a small audience."

In fact, since he arrived in Tel Aviv five years ago as President Jimmy Carter's envoy to Israel, Mr. Lewis has been through at least one outburst a year, some of which he is known to regard as having been harsher than the one last month in which the prime minister accused the Reagan administration of treating Israel like a "vassal state" and declared the strategic accord "canceled."

As usual, the admonition was prompted by attempts by the United States to forestall "surprises" by the unpredictable and strong-willed prime minister. In this case Mr. Begin was reacting to U.S. displeasure over Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights and to what Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. called U.S. opposition to creation of "an atmosphere in which blank checks are available for the leadership in Israel."

But, as he has done in the past, Mr. Begin made it clear to Mr. Lewis that his wrath was intended for the policy-makers in Washington and not for the bearer

of the message. Sources who were present said Mr. Begin prefaced his statement to Mr. Lewis with a warm personal greeting and some friendly rumination before suddenly turning to a stenographer and beginning what appeared to be a well-rehearsed extemporaneous speech.

Questions Raised

Nonetheless, a series of Israeli rebuffs to U.S. calls for Israeli restraint — expropriation of occupied Arab land and escalation of settlement construction, incursions into southern Lebanon, the bombing of Iraq's nuclear reactor, the destruction of a civilian neighborhood in Beirut and the annexation of the Golan Heights — have raised questions among at least some officials in the State Department about Mr. Lewis' effectiveness. They are wondering if his ability to get across to Mr. Begin the Reagan administration's ideas of unacceptable conduct has been impaired by events beyond his control.

At the same time, in view of continuing U.S. efforts to get Israel to show more restraint, some Israeli officials have begun to wonder quietly how successful Mr. Lewis has been in communicating to his superiors Israel's resolve to resist outside pressure in matters it considers vital to its security.

"Obviously, he [Mr. Lewis] isn't getting across to the Reagan people what Mr. Begin's visceral feelings are about certain issues," said one of the prime minister's aides. However, he promptly added, "That may not be Lewis' fault. It could be Reagan's own

problem. Maybe Washington isn't listening to what Sam is saying."

Another Israeli official said, "Lewis understands Begin but I don't think Reagan does."

On the face of it, Mr. Lewis does appear to understand and appreciate the "visceral feelings" to which the Begin aide referred. Mr. Lewis has had long talks with Mr. Begin about the Jewish experience in world history and Mr. Begin's personal tragedies.

Interest Shown

Mr. Lewis has often said that one cannot understand Mr. Begin without understanding Israel, and since assuming his post he has given Israeli officials the impression of being a serious student of Israeli society and Zionism, developing along the way a reputation in Arab capitals of identifying more closely with his host government than with the policy goals of his own government.

Mr. Lewis has become immensely popular in Israel, both among officials and ordinary citizens, frequently speaking out in support of the Jewish state and appearing at Israeli public events, always drawing his yarmulke if the occasion calls for it.

But Mr. Lewis is known to be deeply concerned about the state of U.S.-Israeli relations and the danger of the strain getting worse after the Sinai withdrawal if the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy break down and U.S. pressure on Israel increases.

He is also known to be dismayed by Mr. Begin's recent precipitous behavior, particularly during the

prime minister's convalescence for a broken thigh bone.

But on a deeper level, Mr. Lewis' exasperation stems from what he apparently feels is Mr. Begin's inability to come to terms with the Reagan administration's doctrine of establishing parallel military and strategic alliances with both Israel and moderate Arab states such as Saudi Arabia.

The ambassador is also said to be concerned about the prime minister's attitude that Israel can continue to take actions that might be contrary to U.S. interests in the region without consulting Washington but that the Reagan administration should always consult with Jerusalem before it takes actions that may conflict with Israeli interests.

It is that fundamental incongruity, coupled with Mr. Begin's fierce independence and pride in self-reliance, that has led to much of the friction between the two normally steadfast allies.

Mr. Lewis thinks that Mr. Haig's increased personal involvement in the Middle East talks could help to relax that tension. The two men met at a dinner in 1973 and were said to have made a strong impression on each other during their initial, lengthy conversation.

Mr. Haig, a strong advocate of the strategic alliance concept, and Mr. Begin, also a supporter of the concept, share an intense weariness of Soviet intentions in the Middle East, and Mr. Lewis is understood to have counseled the secretary of state to try to exploit that shared attitude.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

One Killed in Clashes in Lebanon

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Authorities said one combatant was killed and scores wounded Friday in fighting between militia groups in six villages around the Mediterranean port of Tyre.

A police spokesman said the hostilities broke out between pro-Iranian militiamen and an alliance of Communist and pro-Iraqi militias in the villages of Deir Qanoun, Taura, Maaraka, Borj Rahhal, Bidias and Maaroub. Several houses used as branch offices for rival militiamen were set afire, he added. The new fighting was in the area patrolled by UN troops from Senegal.

Meanwhile, UN troops and the Palestine Liberation Organization were enforcing a cease-fire between militia groups deeper inland, where fighting Wednesday and Thursday killed at least 16 persons and wounded 28, according to police spokesmen.

Suslov Is Buried in Red Square

Reuters

MOSCOW — Party ideologist Mikhail A. Suslov was buried Friday in Red Square with full military honors, only a few steps away from his mentor, Josef Stalin.

President Leonid I. Brezhnev read an eulogy from the top of Lenin's mausoleum to "our dear friend and comrade." Most of central Moscow was sealed off by troops for the morning's ceremonies, although a carefully screened crowd of workers filled Red Square carrying giant black-bordered portraits of Mr. Suslov.

Mr. Suslov, 79, the Communist Party's veteran ideologist, died Monday after almost 35 years in leading Kremlin positions. The "kingmaker" of the Kremlin, he was in effect Mr. Brezhnev's deputy. In a break with tradition, Mr. Brezhnev and his Politburo colleagues did not join the military pallbearers carrying the coffin but walked behind it.

Fasting Pentecostalist Causes Concern

Reuters

MOSCOW — Medical staff members at the U.S. Embassy here are growing seriously concerned about the condition of a woman Pentecostalist who has been on a hunger strike at the embassy for over a month, a spokesman said Friday.

He said that the embassy doctor visited Lydia Vaschenko, 31, at least three times a day and was considering what steps to take if her condition deteriorated soon.

Miss Vaschenko is one of seven Siberian Pentecostals who burst into the embassy 3½ years ago to demand the right to emigrate. The Soviet authorities refused them visas and they have since lived in the embassy basement. Both Miss Vaschenko and her mother, Augustina, began a protest hunger strike after Christmas, refusing to take solid food and living off fruit juice. Since Sunday, Miss Vaschenko has refused everything but tea.

Meanwhile, the hunger strike of another Russian woman, Inna Lavrova, came to a successful conclusion when she was reunited with her French fiancé, Guy Torrent. Mrs. Lavrova had staged a monthlong hunger strike to press Soviet authorities to allow her to join her fiancé in the West or to allow him to visit her here. Mr. Torrent, who had previously been refused a visa, arrived Friday.

Czechoslovak Gold Agreement Signed

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — U.S., British and Czechoslovak officials signed an agreement Friday under which the West will return 18.4 metric tons of gold to Czechoslovakia, and Prague will give U.S. and British individuals and firms \$130 million in compensation for property nationalized when the Communists took power after World War II.

The gold coins and bars, whose worth has been estimated at \$250 million, were stolen by German forces in World War II. They came into Allied hands at the end of the war and have been kept by the United States, France and Britain, causing much bitterness in Czechoslovakia.

France had already approved return of the gold, but the Americans and British blocked its return until agreement was reached on property compensation. The agreement provides for payment of about \$81.5 million to U.S. claimants and \$48.5 million to the British, spokesmen said.

Paper Prints U.S. Data Seized in Iran

The Associated Press

BOSTON — The Boston Globe began publishing U.S. documents Friday that were seized and reprinted abroad after Iranian militants took over the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in 1979.

Copies of the documents, bound in 13 volumes, were seized by the FBI here last year from American free-lance journalists who said the books could be bought at Tehran stores. The FBI contends that the material includes secret government papers. A court battle is pending over whether the material should be returned to the journalists.

The Globe, which said it bought the books in Paris, reported that the documents include a letter written by Bruce Laingen, chargé d'affaires at the embassy, to his wife, parents and children. The letter, warning of "heavy weather" if the deposed shah of Iran was allowed to stay in the United States, was on Mr. Laingen's desk when the embassy was seized, The Globe said.

The volumes also include assessments of political instability in Iran, corruption in the shah's family, violence by SAVAK, the shah's secret police, and CIA estimates of Israeli spying in Iran, Turkey and the United States, the paper said.

UN Diplomats Divided Over Iranian Gestures

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Iran has made several conciliatory gestures here, but diplomats are divided over whether the moves signal a wish to negotiate peace in the war with Iraq. Some suggest that the Iranian gestures simply amount to an expression of relief that Kurt Waldheim is no longer the UN secretary-general.

The new secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, is interpreting the moves as indications of an improved atmosphere for efforts to end the war.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said Thursday that he would ask Olof Palme, the former Swedish premier named by Mr. Waldheim as a special UN representative, to resume visits to Iraq and Iran "as soon as possible," perhaps in mid-February.

A week after Mr. Pérez de Cuellar became secretary-general, Iran asked him to make arrangements with Iraq for visits by families of prisoners of war on both sides.

Conciliatory Gestures

Iraq accepted promptly, and the International Red Cross is now working out the details. Iran is believed to hold about 8,000 Iraqi prisoners. The number of Iranian prisoners in Iraq is not known.

In a second conciliatory gesture, Iran has said that it is willing to receive the special UN representative trying to bring about a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar, who had been the special representative, has not named a successor.

In a third move, the Iranian government appointed Said Rajala-Khorasani as permanent delegate to the United Nations after the post remained vacant for 18 months.

Vice President Taha Moheddin Maruf of Iraq said Friday in Singapore that he hoped the Gulf war would end before the conference in September of the nonaligned movement, Reuters reported.

He said, after a three-day official visit to Singapore, that as host to the conference, Iraq earnestly hoped for a solution to the conflict.

Turkey Says U.S. Was Warned Before Consul General's Slaying

By David Storey

Reuters

ANKARA — The Foreign Ministry warned several countries, including the United States, of possible Armenian attacks on its diplomats abroad just days before the killing of its consul general in Los Angeles, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday.

The consul general, Kemal Arkan, 54, was killed Thursday. He was slain nine years and a day after two senior Los Angeles consular officials were killed by an Armenian, a murder considered here as signaling the start of a worldwide campaign against Turkey.

Twenty officials, embassy guards and family members have been slain.

The spokesman said the ministry had sent a warning to foreign countries where attacks could be expected after newspaper reports in Ankara said that Armenian militants were planning a so-called action week beginning last Monday.

In Los Angeles, a 19-year-old youth has been arrested in connection with the killing.

Police chief Daryl Gates said Thursday that detectives told Mr. Arkan a week ago that his life might be in danger, but that he refused police protection.

The Turkish newspaper reports, which quoted intelligence sources, said the action week was declared after an Armenian militant of French citizenship was jailed for

two years in France last Saturday for his part in an assassination attempt on a Turkish diplomat in Bern two years ago.

Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen sent a note of condolence Friday to Mr. Arkan's widow and asked the Turkish ambassador in Washington to join the investigation by the Los Angeles Police Department.

Minutes after Mr. Arkan was shot, anonymous calls claiming responsibility were received by various news organizations.

One male caller in Washington identified himself as a member of the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide.

Armenian nationalists accuse the Turks of slaughtering 1.5 million of their countrymen in Turkey in 1915 and driving hundreds of thousands more into exile. The Turkish government never has acknowledged the accusations of genocide.

On Oct. 6, 1980, two gasoline bombs were tossed at the Bel-Air home then occupied by Mr. Arkan.

A friend of Mr. Arkan, Akif Keskin, said the consul general seemed to have a premonition of his assassination, but stopped using bodyguards because he felt they could not save him.

"He told me, 'If someone wants to kill me, he will whether I am guarded or not. Why should I get a young bodyguard killed too?'" Mr. Keskin said.

Reagan Hopeful on Cyprus

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan said Thursday in a periodic report to the House of the Greek-Turkish problem, that he remained hopeful that "continued negotiations will lead to a mutually acceptable resolution of the Cyprus problem."

Papandreou Calls West's Reaction to Poland a 'Sham'

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou has charged the United States and its Western allies of playing politics and putting on a "sham" over the Polish situation, a Cypriot newspaper reported Friday.

The English-language Cyprus Weekly said that Mr. Papandreou made his accusations in a speech during a formal dinner in Athens offered in his honor by the visiting Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou earlier in the week.

The newspaper quoted Mr. Papandreou as saying, "The West, especially the United States, is shaken these days by the imposition of martial law and the danger of a Soviet invasion in Poland. Yet, not a single word is heard from any responsible lips about the military rule imposed on the Turkish people. Nor a word about the savage Turkish invasion of Cyprus."

"How can this playacting by the big powers, this big sham, be tolerated?" he asked.

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Poland Reports Income Declined 13% in 1981

By Ronald Farquhar

Reuters

WARSAW — Polish government statistics, presented Friday what an official Communist newspaper called "a picture of colossal chaos," showed that the country's national income fell last year back to its 1974 level.

The 13-percent decline in income came in a year marked by an intensified conflict between the Communist authorities and the Solidarity independent trade union that culminated in the Dec. 13 declaration of martial law.

It was the third successive year of decline in what Communist governments call the "produced national income," a figure roughly the equivalent of gross national product that is used as a basic measure of a national economy.

The figures, which were contained in the annual review of the economy published by Poland's Central Statistical Office, prompted the Communist Party newspaper Trybuna Ludu to describe the situation as chaotic.

"The economy, in order to emerge from the crisis for good, needs primarily peace and order, brought about by deliberate and consistent action, calculated for the long term," the paper said. "First steps toward this goal have already been taken."

National income dropped by 2 percent in 1979 and 4 percent in 1980, the year growing labor unrest and strikes began to shake the country's economic and political system.

Output Declines

Friday's government report said overall industrial output last year fell by 19 percent and market supplies were down by 11 percent.

The "nominal monetary incomes" of Poles rose by 31 percent while the cost of living increased by 25, the report said.

In its commentary, Trybuna Ludu said: "One can hardly resist the impression that the processes that took place in our economy were governed more by the forces of unchecked inertia and accident than by well thought-out activity, that economic phenomena were being shaped by the unparliamentary political struggle rather than by economic laws, mechanisms and prudence."

The statistical office said disruptive developments in the economy whipped up inflationary trends and aggravated disorganization of the domestic market.

The report said Poland had a trade deficit of \$2.07 billion in 1981 and that exports were down by 14.6 percent while imports declined by 12.2 percent.

Reagan Speech Urging Allied Unity Debated at European Symposium

By Axel Krause

DAVOS, Switzerland — A message from President Reagan calling for greater allied unity on security, political and economic issues has touched off heated debate among approximately 500 businessmen, bankers and government officials from 50 countries meeting here.

A film of the president making the comments was shown Thursday evening at the opening of the annual eight-day symposium of the European Management Forum, a private, nonprofit foundation based in Geneva.

One of the most outspoken of the critics was former British Prime Minister Edward Heath, who is chairman of the symposium. He said Friday that "Mr. Reagan's comments immediately focused our thinking on the dichotomy between much of the rhetoric coming from Washington and the realities — such as the deliberate downgrading by the U.S. in particular of the concept of joint management of the international economy and global security."

Mr. Reagan's message contained several warnings regarding the alliance. "As we begin 1982, we know these are times of testing in our relations. Together we face new perils of repression in the East and problems of weak growth in our own countries," he said, adding, "Unless we are careful, these stresses could divide rather than unite us."

Mr. Reagan told the forum participants — overwhelmingly West Europeans — that "We look to you to initiate the revival we seek, to overcome the fears that some betray and to re-ignite the spirit of independence and individual freedom we need."

Mr. Heath was the first participant to openly criticize Mr. Reagan's statements on U.S.-allied relations — a theme which is expected to dominate much of the discussion and debate during the symposium.

Taking issue with President Reagan's promise to consult with the allies, Mr. Heath told the symposium, "We have become disillusioned as rarely before" notably with regard to responding to the Polish crisis.

He also criticized Mr. Reagan's statement that the administration was "insisting government live within its means." Mr. Heath said, adding that large and continuing public spending programs in Britain and France could not be trimmed easily. He described the present economic policies of both

6th-Century Icon Image Suggests Authenticity of the Turin Shroud

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A comparison of the images of Jesus on a sixth-century Byzantine icon and on a seventh-century cloth with the image on the Shroud of Turin show "astonishing" similarities that raise new speculation that this could be Christ's burial cloth, according to a Duke University professor.

Historians have determined that the shroud dates at least to the 14th century, but for years they have noted the similarity of the shroud image to that of sixth-century art. The shroud, preserved at the Cathedral of Turin, is a piece of yellowed linen about 14 feet long and three and a half feet wide bearing the imprint of a man who was crucified.

Dr. Alan B. Whanger, a professor of psychiatry who has studied the shroud as a sideline, said that a detailed comparison of photographs had established more than 60 points of congruence, or matching features, between the shroud and a gold Byzantine coin issued about 692. An icon of Christ in St. Catherine's Monastery on Mount Sinai, painted about 590, has more than 45 points of congruity, he said.

The analysis, he explained, was done by superimposing one projected image over another and comparing the two through polarized light filters.

Dr. Whanger concluded that the Byzantine artists might well have based their portraits of Christ on the image found on the shroud. Scientists who examined the shroud in 1978 generally concluded that the imprint was almost certainly that of a crucified man and that there was no apparent reason to believe it was a forgery. Dozens of forged shrouds of Christ were produced in the Middle Ages.

Poland TV Spectacular Still Has Few Takers

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States' attempt to wage foreign policy with a television show, "Let Poland Be Poland," is encountering such a lukewarm reception from overseas broadcasters that U.S. officials were still not sure two days before its broadcast where and when the \$500,000 program would be shown.

The show, scheduled to be aired worldwide by satellite Sunday in conjunction with the "Solidarity Day" proclaimed by President Reagan, has plunged the administration into controversy for its use of entertainers such as Frank Sinatra, Charlton Heston and Henry Fonda.

Charles Z. Wick, director of the U.S. International Communication Agency (ICA), has spent the better part of a year putting together "Let Poland Be Poland," which combines appearances by screen celebrities, including an old tape of Mr. Sinatra singing a song in Polish, with statements from such world leaders as Helmut Schmidt, Margaret Thatcher and Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

Premier Zenko Suzuki of Japan will tape a message in Tokyo on the Polish situation Saturday for inclusion in the program, The Associated Press reported Friday from Tokyo. Mr. Suzuki will "speak his own mind for a few minutes," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The film, coordinated by Academy Awards producer Martin Pasetta, will include footage of some of the 15 Solidarity Day rallies planned by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. But the giant trade union federation turned down offers from Mr. Wick and Mr. Pasetta to have Hollywood celebrities appear at the rallies.

"We regret they felt the need to jazz up these spontaneous demonstrations," said AFL-CIO information director Murray Seeger, who represented the organization in dealings with ICA.

"We were skeptical from the beginning about confusing Hollywood entertainment types with a sincere political rally," Mr. Seeger said. "We've separated ourselves completely from the Hollywood-type show, but we have no right to stop them from filming us. But we are skeptical that the thing can be pulled off successfully."

Mr. Wick, a former entertainment and health care executive and one of the Reagan's closest California friends, said of the criticism, "We've been taken back by some of these characterizations of the program as razzmatazz.... It would be nice if somebody did try to find out the true facts. The presentation is a solemn statement of pluralistic groups."

Why not actors? Mr. Wick said, "They represent a constituency and have great visibility when they articulate their support.... An audience is not likely if the appeal is one-dimensional, only world leaders."

ICA counsel Jack Shirley said that, as of Thursday, 50 countries had purchased satellite capability to receive the film. But he would not specify which countries, or how many, had made firm commitments to show the film, saying only that "a substantial portion" had done so.

In the United States, scheduling problems were compounded because the program, which may run an hour or 90 minutes, could not officially be offered to nonprofit public broadcasting stations until Congress passed a resolution Thursday waiving a rule that prohibits programs produced by the government for broadcast overseas from being shown in the United States.

W. German Papers Reac

BONN (AP) — The liberal West German weekly Die Zeit panned the television show Friday, while the conservative Bonn daily Die Welt found the idea "not so bad after all."

Die Zeit, published in Mr. Schmidt's hometown of Hamburg, blasted the production as "a moralistic show" that was "inspired by the propaganda pattern of the 1950s."

But Die Welt — which earlier in the week had criticized Mr. Wick's statement that the program would be "probably the biggest show in the history of the world" — said in a dispatch from its Washington correspondent that Western European opposition to the program stemmed from "cultural arrogance."

During a panel discussion Friday, France's former Prime Minister Raymond Barre, who is also a deputy in the National Assembly, voiced uncertainty about predictions of an economic recovery beginning in the middle of the year.

Mr. Barre said that the key problem facing European economies, particularly their industries, was "structural adjustment" which he described as a process that will last for roughly a decade.

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True to Form, a Defiant Rickover Fires Parting Shot at Establishment

By Rudy Abramson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Monday will be the "Old Man's" last day in the Navy.

After 63 years in uniform, three decades after Congress saved him from forced retirement and coerced the brass into making him a rear admiral, Adm. Hyman G. Rickover is retiring. The "father of the atomic submarine" is being involuntarily sidelined at 82 to make way for a younger man.

And on Thursday, appearing before a congressional committee, he fired a typical Rickover shot, declaring that if he had his way he would reorganize the Department of Defense so that one-third of its employees would do all the work and "the other two-thirds would sit in their offices and write letters to each other in longhand. It would greatly increase military efficiency."

The Navy will not be the same without the admiral.

"It will be like the FBI without J. Edgar Hoover," said James Woolsey, a former undersecretary of the Navy. "It will be like France after DeGaulle."

Adm. Rickover's hard-headed defiance of convention during the years has made him one of the most controversial military men of modern times.

The moving force behind the nuclear Navy, he was both revered and feared on Capitol Hill, where he built a power base that made him invulnerable to pressure from the Navy, the Defense Department, the White House or the shipbuilding industry. He was held in awe by his lieutenants and mis-



Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, right, before his final congressional appearance as an officer. He talked with, from left, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Sen. William Proxmire and Rep. Henry S. Reuss.

Capitol Hill Thursday for a final appearance before the Joint Congressional Economic Committee. At the same time, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington and his closest friend in Congress, and Sen. John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, introduced a resolution calling for a gold medal to be minted in his honor.

Adm. Rickover said he thought the United States was spending too much on defense, that the Navy had too many admirals and that in a full-scale war the new nuclear-powered aircraft carriers would survive about "two days."

Nuclear power for both military and peaceful uses should be outlawed, Adm. Rickover said, because radioactivity poses an inherent danger.

"We must expect that when war breaks out again, we will use the weapons available," he said. "I think we'll probably destroy ourselves."

"I'm not proud of the part I played" in fostering the nuclear Navy, Adm. Rickover said.

Unmistakable Sadness

But behind the sarcasm and exaggeration, there was unmistakable sadness.

After he was notified that he was being replaced, the admiral said, he told the secretary of the Navy that he would like to stay on active duty as a special adviser. Arrangements were made for him to have a small office at the Washington Navy Yard.

But last Monday, he said, "The secretary of the Navy informed me that he had decided not to recall me to active duty... that I would have use of an office and certain



Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, right, before his final congressional appearance as an officer. He talked with, from left, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Sen. William Proxmire and Rep. Henry S. Reuss.

administrative support for three to six months."

Adm. Rickover leaves a remarkable legacy.

Since the Nautilus, the first nuclear-powered submarine, went to sea 26 years ago, the Navy's atomic-power plants have logged 2,300 years of operating time without a serious accident. The training program he set up has graduated 19,000 nuclear engineers.

Besides gaining independence through the use of powerful allies in Congress, Adm. Rickover sim-

ultaneously held two posts in the executive bureaucracy. He was deputy commander for nuclear propulsion in the Naval Sea Systems Command and at the same time deputy assistant secretary for naval reactors in the U.S. Department of Energy.

That arrangement enabled him to negotiate with himself, report to himself and order himself about in a way that brushed red tape aside.

Before Congress adjourned last year, Sens. Jackson and Warner in-

troduced legislation to ensure that Adm. Rickover's successor, Vice Adm. Kinnaird R. McKee, 52, would also serve in the dual role.

"The secretary of the Navy has said that I am being replaced for 'actuarial' reasons," the admiral told the congressional committee. "If all government officials were replaced strictly on an actuarial basis, we would have lost some of our most effective legislators and administrators, since anyone over 69, the average lifespan of a U.S. male, should be replaced."

Video-Illustrated Threat Made on U.S. A-Plant

By Larry Green
and William C. Rempel
Los Angeles Times Service

CHICAGO — A series of aerial flares lit the night sky near Illinois' largest nuclear power plant in a mock attack staged for a threat of terrorism by videotape.

A poorly produced black-and-white video recording of the inci-

dent about 40 miles (64 kilometers) north of Chicago showed flares arching toward the giant Zion, Ill., electrical-generating plant. The test, less than three minutes long, was delivered early Thursday to at least eight local and national news organizations in Chicago, with a typewritten note:

"ZION NUCLEAR POWER STATION JANUARY 27, 1982 THIS WAS A WARNING THE NEXT ATTACK WILL BE REAL."

"We don't have the luxury of deciding that it's a prank," said Anthony P. DeLeonzo, a spokesman for the FBI's Chicago office, which is investigating the incident.

Commonwealth Edison, the nation's largest nuclear power company, increased security at the Zion plant, one of the biggest in the world. However, a company spokesman characterized the incident as a "crackpot public relations stunt."

According to the utility, guards patrolling the northern perimeter of the plant on the shore of Lake Michigan noticed Wednesday night what they described as "Roman candles" being discharged on a state beach two or three blocks outside the security fence.

One guard, joined by a Zion police officer, searched the beach but found no one.

A few hours later the videotapes were delivered to media offices by a young woman. The video cassettes were of the type used in television studios and professional

production centers — too large for home recorders.

An enhanced version of the recording, made available by CBS television station WBBM, gave the appearance that the flares were being lobbed into and over the nuclear plant property.

James Toscas, spokesman for Commonwealth Edison, speculated that the recent rocket attack on a breeder reactor in France, or local media criticism of security at the Zion plant, may have inspired the incident. Last year a former plant employee charged that there was widespread use of drugs and alcohol among guards.

John Koepke, a Nuclear Regulatory Commission spokesman in Washington, said he knew of no similar incident in the industry's history. He said that plants like the one at Zion must be able to withstand the impact of a jet crash, "but as far as bombs or missiles, that kind of thing, there are no requirements."

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President and Mrs. Reagan visited an exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution marking the centenary of Roosevelt's birth.

U.S. to Rejoin Negotiations On Sea Pact

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan said Friday that the United States would return to the United Nations' Law of the Sea Treaty negotiations.

The president said, in a written statement, that he would seek changes in the area of deep seabed mining. He said that the United States wanted a treaty that would not deter development "of any deep seabed mineral resources to meet national and world demand."

Mr. Reagan also said that the pact should "assure national access to these resources by current and future qualified entities to enhance" U.S. supply security.

First Sessions in 1974

Preparations for the negotiations began in 1969 and the first substantive sessions were held in 1974.

Mr. Reagan pulled the United States out of the talks last March, when he said that the administration would review the current treaty draft negotiated by the administration of Jimmy Carter. He said then that he was concerned about provisions governing rights to seabed mineral wealth.

At the time, negotiators had completed most of their work on a 200-page draft treaty. The draft treaty contained what opponents said were overly generous provisions to funnel wealth from industrial nations, who would conduct most of the mining, to underdeveloped nations.

Those favoring more civil defense point to the Soviet Union, saying that CIA estimates indicate that it spends \$2 billion annually on civil defense and that it has developed a sophisticated program to protect 110,000 key government officials in hardened blast shelters.

Another 12 to 24 percent of the work force could be protected in shelters at key economic installations, and evacuation plans could lead to the survival of tens of millions more Soviet citizens, according to a 1978 CIA report.

But for every study cited by civil defense advocates its critics have one of their own: studies by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the congressional Office of Technology Assessment and private experts.

"These are third-rate people reinventing wheels that were well considered [and discarded] 20 years ago," said Jeremy Stone of the Federation of American Scientists. He drew up a mass evacuation plan for the Defense Depart-

ment in 1962, then recommended that it not be followed.

Mr. Stone and others at organizations such as the Center for Defense Information point to the same 1978 CIA study of Soviet civil defense. That study, they say, shows the limits of Soviet capabilities.

"The Soviets almost certainly believe their present civil defenses... would enhance the U.S.S.R.'s chances for survival following a nuclear exchange," the study said. "They cannot have confidence, however, in the degree of protection their civil defenses would afford them, given the many uncertainties attendant to a nuclear exchange. We do not believe that the Soviets' present civil defenses would embolden them deliberately to expose the U.S.S.R. to a higher risk of nuclear attack."

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FDR Returns to Capitol Hill In Voice, Spirit of His Time

(Continued from Page 1)

ing crowd when he said that "it may not be amiss to recall that a Republican president not too far from here today cast his first four presidential ballots for Franklin Roosevelt."

There was a tribute, too, from an old friend, W. Averell Harriman. Present but suffering from laryngitis, his speech was read by his wife.

And there was laughter and applause when the U.S. Naval Academy Glee Club, having just finished singing "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?" burst into a lively rendition of "Happy Days Are Here Again," the Roosevelt political theme song.

While officially a joint session of Congress, fewer than 100 of the 535 members were present. They were far outnumbered by members of the diplomatic corps.

In seats normally occupied by lawmakers were large numbers of Roosevelt family members, sons James and Elliott (Franklin D. Jr.) was attending a similar memorial in New York City, wives, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and cousins.

Campaign Parade

Later, at the White House luncheon attended by members of the Roosevelt family and old friends, Mr. Reagan described Roosevelt as "one of history's truly monumental figures" and "an American giant, a leader who shaped, inspired and led our people in perilous times."

Mr. Reagan recalled that the first time he had ever seen a presi-

dent was in 1936 when Roosevelt appeared in a campaign parade in Des Moines.

"What a wave of affection and pride swept through that crowd as he passed by in an open car, which we haven't seen a president able to do for a long time, a familiar smile on his lips, jaunty and confident, drawing from us reservoirs of confidence and enthusiasm some of us had forgotten we had during these hard years," Mr. Reagan said.

"Maybe that was FDR's greatest gift to us. He really did convince us that the only thing we had to fear was fear itself."

In an obvious attempt to justify his efforts to dismantle, or scale down, certain social programs, some dating from the Roosevelt years, Mr. Reagan said that Americans are a practical people able to "sense when things have gone too far, when the time has come to make fundamental changes."

Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. re-buffed Mr. Reagan's invitation to the luncheon, saying that "the Reagan administration is undoing steps that my father's administration took 40 to 50 years ago."

Roosevelt Hailed in Russia

MOSCOW (AP) — A Soviet newspaper hailed Roosevelt Friday as "perhaps the major figure" in U.S. politics this century.

"His personality continues to rivet attention both in the United States itself and beyond it," said the Communist Party newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya, noting the centennial of Roosevelt's birth.

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Dallas Heads Reagan List for '84 Convention

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The city of Dallas is President Reagan's first choice as the site of the 1984 Republican Convention, Richard Richards, chairman of the Republican National Committee, has said.

Besides Dallas, the GOP committee has received letters of interest from Detroit, Kansas City, St. Louis and Atlanta.

"We will, of course, do everything possible to accommodate the president's request to give preference to Dallas," Mr. Richards said Thursday.

"While Dallas is clearly the president's first choice, the site committee and the RNC must, as President Reagan requested, be 'satisfied with the financial, legal and logistical arrangements offered by Dallas.'"

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The Rescuing of Dozier

The rescue of Brig. Gen. James Dozier, mercifully unharmed, and the arrest of five Red Brigade suspects is wonderful news.

For the Italian police it was a bravura performance, the more so since the NATO officer had a gun aimed at his head when commandos snatched him to safety. Because its police have so often been frustrated by terrorists, Italy would have been blamed, fairly or not, if the general had been harmed during his 42-day ordeal. So credit should be unstinting now; superb police work averted a personal and political tragedy.

In this case as before, the Red Brigades hoped to humiliate the police and discredit democratic government. They "succeeded" most spectacularly in 1978, with the kidnapping and murder of former Premier Aldo Moro. Now the tables are turned.

The terror network appears incompetent

and corrupt, as spoiled youngsters spitefully inform on each other. This disintegration may bring benefits well beyond Padua, leading to the capture of terrorists elsewhere.

There is no real pattern in the ebb and flow of terrorist violence. A victory on one front is often marred by a swift setback on another. Only hours after the rescue of Gen. Dozier, Turkey's consul general was fatally shot on a street in Los Angeles, apparently by an Armenian gunman.

Persistent and patient police work, however, does pay off. Improved security has diminished the risk of airline hijacking. Terror groups have been tamed and infiltrated in several countries. With skill and much luck, societies are learning to defend themselves and to punish terror. The task may be ceaseless and disheartening; it is not hopeless.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The rescue of Gen. Dozier was a triumph of skillful and vigorous work by the Italian police. But it was part of a larger pattern. Italian justice is winning its long and desperate struggle against the terrorists.

Amid the relief that Americans will feel, and gratitude to the Italian authorities, it is important not to miss the larger significance of the happy ending to this story. Terrorism is not confined to Italy, and the terrorists always seem, at first, to hold all the advantages. The Italian police have shown what society can do to protect itself. It is an extraordinary feat to retrieve a captive alive, and this spectacular success will be reassuring to that vast majority of people, not only in Italy, who detest terrorism, its methods and its purposes. For Italians, the Dozier case is only the most dramatic example of the remarkable capability that their police have developed in this long guerrilla war.

More than 2,000 terrorists have been arrested in Italy in two years. That took quiet courage on the part of the people responsible for it — not only the policemen and the prosecutors, but judges, prison officials, jurors and witnesses, who encountered personal risks almost unknown in law enforcement in America as the Red Brigades and their allies

retaliated with campaigns of intimidation and assassination. But it has been clear for some time that they were losing.

The psychological atmosphere within the Red Brigades has changed drastically in the last several years. Internal morale seems to have broken down. When the gunmen were riding high, those occasionally arrested held grimly to the rule of silence. Currently, it is obvious that the suspects are telling the police quite a lot about their connections.

The Red Brigades collaborate with other organizations of the violent ultra-left from Northern Ireland to the Middle East, and there is good reason to think that some of their money comes from the Soviets, who are always happy to stir the pot. But it was not the Soviet money, or any other foreign support, that made terrorism a mortal threat to Italy. It was Italians' ambivalence about national authority. That ambivalence, for the vast majority, has now evidently been resolved. The Red Brigades intended the kidnapping to be an attack on NATO. The outcome was, instead, a dramatic demonstration of the determination of Italians to enforce the law, and to keep the gunmen from taking over their politics.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The El Salvador Option

Congress had demanded that the president, in order to continue aiding El Salvador, certify that the junta is committed to human rights, reforms and elections. The president has so certified. We think he did the right and necessary thing. It is evident, however, that the situation in El Salvador is confused and dismal enough that, had a president wanted to, he might have marshaled grounds to go the other way.

Many people in and out of Congress fear that the junta is a loser, unable to tame the extreme right sufficiently to fight the extreme left effectively. They could turn out to be right. But probably most congressmen who voted to set up the certification procedure did not mean that the president should take it literally and use it to cut off the junta. Rather, they surely meant to be giving the president at once a way to push the junta harder and an incentive to do so.

It is well to press the administration to be more attentive to rights. This administration has needed pressing. It is misleading, however, to proceed as though El Salvador were a fresh issue on which the United States had the luxury of making an up-or-down judge-

ment every six months, as the law stipulates, on the basis of the junta's rights record.

A little history: Burned by Anastasio Somoza's replacement by a Cuba-oriented regime in Nicaragua, Jimmy Carter undertook a bold, pre-emptive political intervention in El Salvador. Ronald Reagan is following basically the same policy. Call it a grit-your-teeth policy: to support a reformist junta, with a lot of bad eggs in and around it, in order to avoid a Somoza-Sandinista choice. For critics to narrow their focus to the teeth-gritting without considering the policy's larger aims is shallow and unfair.

For people who can't take the junta, the honest response is not to say the junta is — surprise — beset and flawed, but rather to make the case that it is acceptable to the United States if El Salvador goes the Cuban way. Perhaps this will have to be said of Guatemala, burdened by a regime that seems beyond the pale even of the conservative Ronald Reagan, let alone of the liberal Jimmy Carter. El Salvador, however, is another story: the place where both presidents decided it was worth hanging on.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Reagan's New Old Deal

In one sense, the president has truly become Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Knight of the balanced budget, arch-enemy of federal borrowing, he is now the premier deficit spender of all time. Last year he introduced his economic plan with a metaphorical skyscraper; the trillion-dollar national debt, he said, would make a stack of \$1,000 bills 67 miles high. No longer. The program in his new State of the Union Message envisions a further deficit of nearly \$100 billion. That stack of bills is going up six miles.

Mr. Reagan still speaks vintage conservatism: "Our current problems are ... the inheritance of decades of tax and tax, and spend and spend." But by spending more while cutting taxes, how will he pay the bills? He will borrow and borrow. Does he think no one will notice the contradiction? What does he have in mind?

In another sense, of course, the president has become Ronald Hoover.

For 50 years, America has understood that it is an economic unit as well as a political union. When the center of the land turned into a dust bowl, a tide of people flowed

west. Migrating Okies and Arkies met sheriffs and shotgunners, but they kept on coming. When fertilizer and machines sucked up farm jobs in the South, another tide flowed north. Oil and air-conditioning transformed the Sun Belt — and spurred another great migration. The Union dealt with these dislocations by legislating for one economy and one work force, not 48 or 50. And when the Union accepted responsibility for the unemployed and the unemployable, it faced up to one problem, one underclass.

Not Mr. Reagan. Turn back, he says, turn back to the states some 40 programs, including welfare and food stamps, in exchange for federal assumption of Medicaid. It is more nearly turning back the clock.

The president is right to endorse the view of a Democratic governor that the national government should worry about arms control, not potholes. But poor people are not potholes. Where is the logic in federalizing one poverty program but turning back others? Do poor people get equally sick in different places but unequally hungry?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Jan. 30: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Revolution in Caracas?

WILLEMSTAD, Netherlands Antilles — According to advice received from Caracas, Dr. Luis Mata, Governor of the Federal District, at the head of a body of armed troops, surprised a secret political meeting held in the yard of the Vice-President, Senor Gomez, at Caracas on the night of Jan. 27. In the fighting which followed, Dr. Mata and several others were killed and several, including the commander of the troops, were wounded. The meeting was held in the coach-house of the Vice-President, whose son shot and killed Dr. Mata. It is generally believed that a revolution will follow this outbreak.

1932: German Industry Stirs

PARIS — "Germany has gained an unsurpassed industrial equipment using money borrowed from other nations," a Herald editorial observes. "A very great improvement in her foreign trade has been reported. It is certain that if her factories are well-manned and she can obtain the necessary raw material, she can soon become the most formidable industrial and trade rival of Great Britain, France, Belgium and the United States that they have ever had. If Germany's rehabilitation is essential to the restoration of a general equilibrium in the world, modern bankers might wisely concede other credits to her."

On Europe's Reasonable Objections to Reagan

By George W. Ball

WASHINGTON — Offended by the reluctance of America's European friends to follow its lead in invoking sanctions against Poland and the Soviets, many Americans are reacting as did the Duke of Wellington when he first became prime minister. "I met with my Cabinet this morning," he wrote in his diary, "and the most extraordinary thing happened; I gave my orders and they started discussing them."

Certainly such foot-dragging as we are now witnessing would not have occurred a decade ago. Why, then, has American authority so dramatically faded? The answer is not, as the Reagan administration seems to believe, solely that Europeans no longer trust Americans to defend them in view of lagging U.S. military strength, and that they will fall in line once America has again become strong. Nor is it, as some Americans self-righteously assume, that European hesitancy over sanctions derives principally from the fact that they are too greedy to make sacrifices for the common cause.

There is something in both points, but they are by no means the major explanation. The central reason why European nations are not snapping briskly to attention is that they no longer trust American judgment and good sense. They feel, with considerable justice, that America has, for more than a decade, pursued a fumbling and unpredictable course with little discernible pattern, and they are alarmed by the Reagan administration's compulsive flow of tough talk.

Thus, more and more Europeans are asking: Can the current administration — or indeed any administration chosen under the prevailing electoral system — ever again develop an informed and sophisticated strategy, what lawyers call "a theory of the case?" Or will America continue to flail about until it precipitates ultimate disaster?

For many West Europeans, the most reas-

suring time in recent history was when the United States seemed to be actively pursuing a policy of détente. Flawed as it was, détente was intellectually and emotionally satisfying; it acknowledged the existence of diversity in Soviet politics and rejected the banal hypothesis of a rigid, ideologically driven adversary immune from internal conflicts and unresponsive to world opinion.

But the Vietnam War backlash, the sor didness of Watergate and the failure of the Carter administration to map a firm and steady course gave America's hard-line ideologues time to regroup, and left détente with a bad name. Congress contributed with self-defeating and abrasive measures such as the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, which insulted the Soviets without hurting them. Now the Reagan administration has compounded the problem by pursuing a theory of the case that is both gutted and jejune.

The doctrine according to Reagan is that the Soviet Union is to blame for all major world ills. Were it not for the Kremlin, the world could live in idyllic harmony. From this the president concludes that world peace can be preserved only by constant and implacable opposition to the Russians and by an incessant denunciation of all their works. That sterile doctrine leaves no room for even limited agreements with an aggressive adversary. As Europeans see it, the United States reluctantly consented to participate in weapons talks only when confronted with the threat of mutiny.

To many Europeans with long memories, the administration's bluster sounds ominously like a prelude to war. They see its basic assumption as palpably wrong. The two most searing setbacks suffered by the Western democracies in the past decade — the fall of the Shah in Iran

and the emergence of OPEC — could not possibly be blamed on the Soviet Union. Why, then, do Americans view the world in only two dimensions?

More often than not, local conflicts have local causes. As the Arab oil Secretary of State Alexander Haig when he tried to fit their troubles into a procrustean East-West framework. "Our most dangerous enemy is not Moscow but Israel." Europeans are exhibiting a similar reaction to the administration's effort to attribute the turmoil in El Salvador and Nicaragua solely to the insidious designs of the Kremlin and its minion, Fidel Castro. Why, they ask, can't America recognize the underlying social, economic and political injustices that doom those countries to bitter internal struggles?

If many Europeans now regard United States policy as erratic and unpredictable, they are right. They watched President Reagan denouncing the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan as "unacceptable," then withdrawing the wheat embargo, which was America's only serious instrument of leverage. Faced with the Polish crisis, they saw the Reagan administration take only cheap token measures, then demand that Europe follow suit at a far greater cost.

The brooding question in European minds today is whether the administration has a foreign policy or merely an obsession with Moscow and a disturbing addiction to bombs and tanks as the only instruments of policy. Some Europeans are even beginning to doubt that America's new armaments effort is primarily intended to keep the peace; some read the bellicose rhetoric as accepting the probability of a nuclear conflict that — regardless of the vapors of the nuclear metaphysicians — America will never be able to limit. Thus, Europe's reluctance to

have medium-range missiles on its soil results more than anything else from a growing suspicion, reinforced by careless White House utterances, that the Reagan administration regards those missiles not as instruments of deterrence but as weapons of war.

America will err gravely if it does not try to comprehend the conditioning influence of history on Europeans. They have long been accustomed to wars every generation, and they have learned from experience to avoid fights if possible, particularly those on their own soil. So some feel tempted to try to get out of the way of the superpowers — to sit on the mountain and watch the tigers fight, conveniently forgetting that tigers, too, can climb mountains. There is a counsel of growing despair, for they no longer believe, as they did for many years, that America can — and will — maintain the peace; instead it may get them into war.

If America is to regain its commanding voice in the alliance, and indeed to hold the West together, it must put aside the blustering doctrinaire positions in which it is now indulging. A Europe frightened by bellicosity will not follow America's lead and help rebuild Western strength. It will support the United States only if convinced that Americans know where they are going and that they are not heading toward war through overcommitment to a simplistic ideology.

Sooner or later, America must learn a rudimentary but essential lesson: To take common measures against Moscow in full agreement with the allies is far more effective, and far less costly to the West, than to take more drastic actions unilaterally and thus play into the hands of Soviet efforts to tear the alliance apart.

The writer was undersecretary of state from 1961 to 1966. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

An FDR Gauge Of Presidents

By John Milton Cooper Jr.

MADISON, Wis. — In the weeks leading up to the centenary of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's birth on Jan. 30, 1882, a poll of American historians has ranked him as the third-greatest president in the country's history. And one of his most important lieutenants, Thomas G. Corcoran, has died.

Besides being a leading New Dealer and a personal protégé of Roosevelt, Corcoran accidentally helped establish an enduring standard for assessing presidential performance.

On March 4, 1933, Roosevelt's first inauguration day, Corcoran, a former law clerk, happened to be at the home of retired Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. when the new president paid a call on the 92-year-old jurist. As Corcoran later told Roosevelt's biographers, Holmes remarked after the president left, "You know, his Uncle Ted appointed me to the Supreme Court." After a pause, Holmes, unresponsive about whom his forthcoming remark was describing, added: "A second-class intellect, but a first-class temperament."

Theodore Roosevelt was not Franklin's "Uncle Ted," but his wife, Eleanor, the two Presidents Roosevelt were fifth cousins who did not share much besides a common surname, upper-class social status and a Harvard education. The family of "T.R." considered their distant relative Franklin a mediocre lightweight — they called him a "featherduster" — who had married upward into their clan.

Corcoran may have passed on Holmes' remark as a description of Franklin when it was intended for the jurist's close friend Theodore. Holmes shared the family's dismissal of Franklin; to describe him as a "second-class intellect" would have been a compliment.

Its errors notwithstanding, the Holmes-Corcoran aphorism has served ever since. In the half-century since FDR's first inauguration, virtually every interpreter of the presidency has stressed the greater need for gifts of projection, charm and psychological fitness ("temperament") over intelligence, curiosity and reflectiveness ("intellect"). Presidents may get along fine with a "second-class intellect," it is argued, but the indispensable key to success is a "first-class temperament."

As for the historians' poll, it reflects not so much FDR's performance, which will probably always be controversial, as his indisputable significance. He served as president longer than any person ever has or ever will, barring repeal of the 22d Amendment. He led the United States through the greatest mass trauma in its history, the Depression of the 1930s, and to the greatest victory abroad that it is ever likely to win, World War II. And he set a standard of presidential leadership by which his successors are still judged. Franklin Delano Roosevelt can never fade from the memory of Americans.

The writer is a professor of history at the University of Wisconsin. He contributed this comment to The Los Angeles Times.



A Pragmatic Belief in Government

By Andrew J. Glass

WASHINGTON — When reviewing the life of Franklin D. Roosevelt in connection with the centenary of his birth, some people see ironic parallels between his New Deal Democratic presidency and the presidency of Ronald Reagan, the stalwart steward of Republican conservatism.

Curiously, this theory even receives weight from Reagan, perhaps because it serves his political needs. In a televised interview he has rated Roosevelt "among the great presidents" and praised his record as a wartime leader as "absolutely magnificent." The other day the Reagan even gave a White House lunch for 220 old New Dealers. It was as if the Sunset dynasty, having regained the throne of England, decided to give a masked ball for Cromwell's surviving Puritans.

Reagan had already secured Roosevelt's place in the presidential pantheon by citing FDR favorably, if misleadingly, in accepting the 1980 Republican nomination. (He wanted to woo the older, hard-working Catholic voters of the upper Midwest who revered Roosevelt and who, his pollsters said, might hold the key to the election.) For Reagan, who possessed the True Cross of the Right, to bless FDR, 35 years after his death, was enough to lift Roosevelt out of the partisan thicket and into the hallowed heights.

Educated at Groton and Harvard, Roosevelt was familiar with history and literature. He could speak French and

he could read Latin. Yet, during his lifetime, critics would describe him as a second-rate mentality and a first-rate personality. Given some of the blather heard at recent Reagan press conferences, this description could easily fit the current president.

In comparing Roosevelt and Reagan, one could say that they were both intensely self-confident men, they were both born actors, they were both adept at manipulating the media, and they both knew how to live well. Beyond such superficial similarities, it could also be said that Reagan, like FDR in 1932, was elected because of who he was not, rather than who he was. Like FDR, he challenged an uninspiring engineer-president at a time of economic despair. Like FDR, he pitted the politics of great dreams against the politics of the status quo. And like FDR, he began his presidency by proposing a program for economic recovery and by getting the public and Congress to try his ideas.

"These are solemn what they seem," trailed Gilbert and Sullivan. "Skin milk off parades as cream."

When Roosevelt ran in 1932 (a 21-year-old Reagan cast his first vote for him), it was as a fiscal conservative. He castigated Herbert Hoover for presiding over "the greatest spending administration in peacetime history." And when he came to power, FDR submitted

an budget that called for deep cuts in veterans' benefits and federal pay.

Those initial steps are all but forgotten now because, at heart, Roosevelt was also a pragmatist who believed that if something didn't work, something else might. One of FDR's original brain trusters, Raymond Moley, wrote of the New Deal: "To look upon these policies as the result of a unified plan was to believe that the accumulation of stuffed snakes, baseball pictures, school flags, old tennis shoes, a carpenter's tools, geometry books and chemistry sets in a boy's room could have been put there by an interior decorator."

By contrast, Reagan is an ideologue. His unified plan to revive the economy and dismantle federal social programs may not be working. It may never work. But it is a unified plan and Reagan, despite pressure from his own brain trust, will stick with it.

If FDR believed in anything, it was in the ability of the federal government to set things right. In 1944, Roosevelt said Americans had a right to a job, the right to earn enough for food, clothing and recreation, the right to a decent home, the right to adequate medical care and the right to a good education. And who do you think Roosevelt believed would guarantee those rights?

Reagan basically believes the federal government to be the enemy of the people. A nostalgic lunch at the White House is not about to change that.

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Letters

A Pakistani Reply

We are surprised that 10 days after the firm denial of Amnesty International's report, given by the interior minister of Pakistan, Mr. Mahmud A. Khan, in the Majlis-Shoora in Islamabad, you have chosen to publish the editorial "Coincidence in Pakistan" (IHT, Jan. 23). As the minister said categorically in his statement of Jan. 14, Amnesty International has grossly exaggerated numbers and distorted facts.

The allegation that there are thousands of prisoners in Pakistani jails is baseless. At present only 62 persons against whom investigations are progressing could be described as political detainees. Of course, following the hijacking of a PIA Boeing last March and certain other acts of terrorism, the Pakistani authorities intensified their efforts to track down criminals. Hijacking is a crime under international law.

M.H. ASKARI.
Embassy of Pakistan, Paris.

The Poland Show

It is regrettable that what could be a worthwhile effort to focus attention on Poland's plight might have been spoiled by individuals who handle sensitive international affairs in a show business-like manner. The U.S. government brought on itself all negative reactions with Mr. Wick's own description of the program: "We think this will be a tremendous show, probably the biggest show in the

history of the world." This reads like an announcement of a circus spectacular.

RITA VAN TSCHURIN.
Paris.

Poland, El Salvador

To all those Europeans and Americans who, according to Flora Lewis (IHT, Jan. 12), think that there is not much difference between Poland and El Salvador: Polish Solidarity is not an armed Marxist guerrilla group sabotaging and killing, as the Salvadoran "insurgents" are.

MILVIA STOKES.
Brussels.

Anti-Semitism

Nothing has changed. The news about anti-Semitism is not new. A few headlines bear witness: "In West Germany, Neo-Fascism Lives" (IHT, Oct. 28); "West Germany Decides Not to Ban Hitler Book" (Jan. 6); "U.S. Group Reports Rise in Anti-Semitism" (Jan. 7); "Anti-Semitism in Poland: A Glimpse of Power Struggle" (Jan. 16). And Henry Fairlie began a column (Dec. 29) by saying: "It may not seem to be a topic for the Christmas holidays, but in a way none could be more so. I am talking of anti-Semitism."

George Steiner seems to have asked himself a relevant question: "If Hitler entered a room today, would we stand up?" He answered, "I know damn well we would get up" (IHT, Nov. 28).

LEO KARTMAN.
Meudon, France.

After Henry VIII

I read with interest your report (IHT, Jan. 18) about the resumption of full ties between Britain and the Vatican. May I point out a mistake? These ties were resumed for a brief period after the death of Henry VIII, when the pope sent the English cardinal, Reginald Pole, as a legate to England. The death of Queen Mary severed again the ties between Rome and Westminster.

ANATOLE BRAUN.
London.

You report that a 450-year-old feud between Britain and the Vatican, started by Henry VIII, has ended. May I point out that when Henry VIII was king of England, Britain did not exist. Neither the crowns nor the parliaments of England and Scotland had been united. England, under Henry,

broke with the Vatican in 1532; Scotland not until 1560, a generation later, through an act passed by a parliament which, although irregularly constituted and assembled, at least bore some appearance of democracy, as compared with the dictate of an English absolute monarch.

J.H. CAMPBELL.
Isle of Canna, Scotland.

Zweig Defended

Regarding the review (IHT, Dec. 19) by John Leonard of "The Royal Game and Other Stories," there is only one sentence I can wholeheartedly agree with, i.e., the one that says Erasmus is the only book club plough was as promptly repaid as this possibly unparalleled proliferation of P's in a sing paragraph.

Not only did the world not promptly forget Stefan Zweig (unless the United States is the world

for Mr. Leonard), but he fails to understand the humanism of Zweig's writing. It's a pity that poor review will probably result in many American readers shying away from reading the works of one of the greater German authors of this century.

HANS-OTTO HARBERTS.
Hamburg.

Minding His P's

Re "Juruzelski's Control" (IHT Jan. 21): John Darton writes that "the 58-year-old general has achieved a position of power unparalleled in Poland's postwar period." Would that Poland's political plight were as promptly repaid as this possibly unparalleled proliferation of P's in a sing paragraph.

CARLENE FORSZT.
Bologna, Italy.

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Weekend

Getting Away — Far, Far Away — From It All

Deep in the Bush, Omens in Zimbabwe

by Alan Cowell

KARIBA, Zimbabwe — The night had been filled with eerie things: bush fires like ragged armies across the darkened Zambezi escarpment; an elephant, driven before the blaze, appeared fleetingly in the headlights; a whole, conical hill on the plain by the lake alight like some biblical apparition. Then, leaving these omens behind, Kariba.

"See the boatman Phineas said, 'crocodile.' He pointed toward the black moving shape of eyes and snout in the still lagoon, among the dead trees. 'Hippo!' He did not need to point. A whole family of eight came up, on either the other, snorting, snuffing, blue-pink, malevolent of gaze. 'Buffalo,' Phineas said, and the huge brown beast raised its head from grazing in the shallows, peering as if short of sight.

At dawn we had met at the jetty of one of the lakeside hotels in Kariba on the border of Zimbabwe and Zambia, a town that did not exist 3 years ago, before they started building the dam across the Zambezi River. The vessel was an 18-foot speedboat with an 80-horsepower engine. You can cross Lake Kariba in smaller craft but it is not always wise. The lake is 175 miles long and 20-odd miles wide. When the wind is high, funneled through the Kota Kota narrows, a third of the way south-west along the length of the lake, it whips the surface into hard, unrelenting chop.

Kariba is one of Zimbabwe's main resorts, 220 miles northwest of Salisbury on good, tarred highways that go through rich rolling farmland and game reserve. The road hazard signs in these parts include one showing an elephant with trunk raised; sometimes, especially just after dusk, elephants appear suddenly in the headlights, set on some voyage of their own.

Mosquitoes who come to Kariba do so for the lake. There are hotels with restaurants and swimming pools. One has a casino for roulette and blackjack and slot machines; another boasts a discotheque. But these are really ancillary to the great stretch of water that offers game viewing, fishing and a beauty that would not exist in its present form if people had not sought to exploit the environment, turn the waters of the Zambezi into hydroelectric power and flood a whole stretch of the river's valley.

Hill became islands in the flood and on two of these, Fothergill and Spurwag, the visitor can stay in organized surroundings. Fothergill has thatched cottages, in the style of the Batoka people who were forced off their lands in the valley when lake flooded. Spurwag has tents that were built a retreat for white farmers during the war (which ended three years ago) that changed Rhodesia, an errant British colony, into Zimbabwe. It's easy to forget, these days, that Kariba had its own trauma in the fighting: on two occasions, guerrillas brought down passenger aircraft from Kariba with hand-seeking missiles.

Phineas has been driving boats here for nine years and knows the lake well. On route is simple: the Sanyati Gorge, 22 miles from Kariba, then lunch at Spurwag, then Matsadona, the game park on the water's edge. I once saw a baby crocodile at Sanyati Gorge, swimming itself on a rock at the top of the gorge, where it narrows to a rocky stream toward the headwaters of the Sanyati River, once a tributary of the Zambezi. Its current all runs deep below the gorge and in the fall it draws the tiger fish up their spawning grounds on the gravel beds. Fishermen come in sleek motorboats to troll lures for these fighting fish, whose species name in Latin, *Hydrocymus vittatus*, means "striped water dog." They are a handsome breed, with vermilion fins and a body of black and white stripes all teeth like razors.

The tiger fish have more than one predator. In the trees on the mountainsides that line the gorge, there are fish eagles, birds of brown, white and black plumage that throw back their heads to emit a haunting, mocking call. These birds, with a wing span of 6 feet, are the last link in the ecological food chain, swooping to snatch their prey from the water. But these birds are threatened by DDT that has been used in the Zambezi catchment area.

The game merits some exploration. Bird life abounds. Baboons bark from the barren ravines. There is a waterfall. At the mouth of the gorge, it is 1,000 yards wide. Where it narrows there are picnic places on a small, sandy beach. Swimming, however, is banned: This is where I saw the baby crocodile; its elders, rarely seen, are beneath you, waiting.

The ride from Sanyati to Spurwag Island takes around 20 minutes, Fothergill another 5. In either place there is respite from the heat that, from midmorning to late afternoon, is intense. Cold drinks, a lunch of salad and meat, shade. At the hottest time of the year in these places you cannot walk barefoot in the unshaded spots.

From the islands it is a short ride to the shores of the Matsadona Game Park, where animals come down to the waters to drink and, if you drift into the lagoon and creek with the engine stilled, you will not see them away. An elephant, seen across 10 yards of water, is a mighty thing. There are, of course, organized tours in Matsadona, where there are great herds of cape buffalo, lion, all manner of buck. But game viewing by water has a special appeal, a silence free of grinding gears and whirled engines.

Game parks are, by their nature, artificial places where animals are kept intact from the ravages of humanity, then Matsadona is more artificial than most. As the lake filled, the game warden and wildlife but; launched what they called "Operation Noah" to save animals from extinction (the Batoka people had, more or less, to fend for themselves). Mysterious snakes were rescued from hilltops that had become threats. The new ecology seems to have settled into a rhythm with its own attractions and perils. The shoreline is fringed with dead trees that have become rot hard. Cormorants nest in them, fish feed around their roots. But cormorants shy from the submerged branches, which can tear through thickest hull.

In late afternoon, especially, Kariba's special quality emerges, particularly at the end of the dry season when the bush fires have filled the air with invisible dust that has not been cleansed by rain. Then, when the lake is a flat mirror tinged with pale violet and pink and orange, you can hardly tell where it meets the sky. The trees, grass, flames, are reflected perfectly in the waters.

The heat eases and, returning to Kariba, you will meet the fishing boats coming out for the night to catch small freshwater sardines called *karema*. By the time night settles, the lake will be frocked with the lights of their rigs and the bush fires will once again scour the escarpment, piling leopard and elephant before them, beyond human control.

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A Bit of Empire Endures in Burma

by Debra Weiner

MAYMYO, Burma — Forty-three miles from Mandalay, up over the loping mountain ranges of the Shan States, almost, but quite to the reaches of China, sits the tiny hill station of Maymyo, a part of vanished empire.

When the British used to escape here from the heat and humidity of central Burma's hot season, it must have seemed like a visit back to the Home Counties: the mist rolling in across the downs, the beech pines and oaks shading the broad streets, the Victorian Gothic mansions with their proper English names.

Today, 34 years after the British relinquished their century-long hold on Burma, rich Chinese families live in the Pines, Fernside and Upper Ridge. The landscaped gardens have slipped several shades toward the overgrown, with the folly or ruined pavilion that once rooted in the lawn now replaced by a miniature pagoda. The nearby teak forests, which the British once owned and farmed, are now forbidden territory, in the hands of rebel armies.

And yet, colonial life thrives. Despite the austere Burmese Way of Socialism — in effect since the recently retired Gen. Ne Win seized control of the country in 1962 — despite efforts to blot out the British influence on Burma's history, as well as forestall a Westernized future, and despite attempts to convert this Buddhist nation into one of the more isolated countries in the world (until this year, schools were not allowed to teach English) — Maymyo, the final embodiment of Imperial Britain, so far has been spared.

Examples abound: Like most Burmese, the

men of Maymyo wear the national dress instead of pants, but here the skirtlike lungi is commonly topped by a suit jacket and tie. While the Japanese, who occupied Burma during World War II, have taken their war dead home, the British dead remain in their original graves — in a British cemetery alongside one of Maymyo's half-dozen Protestant churches. Although in many Burmese towns horse carts are the main mode of transportation, in Maymyo the conveyances are akin to the turn-of-the-century hacks and carriages.

Most illustrative of Maymyo's homage to history, however, is the town's main hotel. Though recently renamed by the state-run Tourist Burma as the Maymyo Guest House, everyone in town calls it by the original name, Candacraig.

A Canadian built the place in 1901, as a haven for bachelor British officers of the Bombay Burma Teak Co., although by the 1920s, civil servants and their families were also among the guests. Set on a ridge a few miles above town, Candacraig is loaded with turrets, gables and ivy-covered trellises; the second-story covered balcony resembles an edge of white frosting on this fruit cake.

The verandah steps lead into a central hall reaching as high as the roof. The varnished teak fireplace is off to the side, the reception counter is tucked in a corner. At the far end a huge double staircase shows the way to eight spacious rooms, housing wide beds canopied by mosquito netting.

Of course Candacraig creaks. Blotches, stains and scratches can be found everywhere. At night mice scurry inside the walls. In certain moments, the rooms themselves seem almost to wheeze. Instead of provoking unease, these touches are oddly comforting.

Meals are served in the small dining room downstairs.

In the evening, roast beef, Yorkshire pudding, home-baked bread and strawberries and cream, might be served by candlelight. The menu is British, but it is not the same as when my father was the chef, Candacraig's head waiter, Peter Bernard, explains.

His father, Albert, who cooked for the Royal Artillery as well as for Lord Mountbatten, was the chef at Candacraig in the 1920s and again from the 1960s until he died in 1979.

"When my father was alive, he used to serve different food every night," Bernard says. "Imperial food: plum pudding, scones, sherry trifles, shepherd's pie."

"Of course after the revolution it was difficult to find many European ingredients — raisins, almonds, cheese, chocolate. So my father found substitutes from the local area. Instead of almonds, for example, he would use cherry stones."

"Yes," continues Bernard, who is Burmese-born but of Indian origin, "my father liked the British very much. He went to church every Sunday in a black suit, shoes, socks and a tie. He would only wear a lungi at home."

Daylight hours can be comfortably spent. A botanical garden and a waterfall are nearby and seasoned travelers call Maymyo's open-air market — orderly, clean and stocked with innumerable foods — the best in all Southeast Asia.

Or the visitor can simply relax: lounge at Candacraig, take a stroll, recall the time when empires rose and flourished.

Maymyo can be reached by taxi from near the Mandalay bazaar; the trip takes about two hours. A room for two at the Candacraig costs about 45 kyat (about \$7) a night, with the English dinner at about \$5.

Where Time Stopped, In the Galapagos

by Warren Hoge

GALAPAGOS ISLANDS, Ecuador — When Herman Melville visited these rude, mist-shrouded volcanic islands, he remarked on their "enigmatic unlikeness." The first impression recorded in the notebooks of Charles Darwin whose evolutionary convictions took root here, was "Nothing could be less inviting." And the captain of the survey ship HMS Beagle that brought the English naturalist to the Galapagos found the craggy black coastline "a fit shore for pandemonium."

Yet, despite the inhospitableness of this archipelago astride the Equator, 600 miles off South America's Pacific coast, growing numbers of people have come to settle or to tour. They have become a new priority for authorities whose only previous concern was preserving unique forms of wildlife that abound throughout the 19 islands, 42 islets and scores of unnamed rock outcroppings.

"These people have a constitutional right to be here, and we cannot deny it," says Jose Villa, the deputy director of the Charles Darwin Station. "But while we know a lot about how to conserve animal life, we know very little about how to assimilate humans."

The Ecuadorian government established a development agency solely for the Galapagos last year, charged it with drawing up a master plan and financing it with a \$5-million budget that far exceeds that of the National Park Service, which has been administering 88 percent of the 3,200-square-mile island area since 1968.

Behind the move was a rapid rise in tourism that brought 25,000 outsiders to the islands last year and caused complaints from the growing residential colony of some 5,000 people that they are receiving less attention from officials than such inhabitants as the blue-footed boobies, wandering tattlers, ruddy turnstones, black-bellied plovers, wedge-tailed stormy petrels, lava lizards and giant tortoises for which the islands are famed.

Establishing the new agency, however, led to a new set of problems. Rumor and suspicion have short gestation periods in island societies, and the technicians, their new heavy-duty vehicles and their comfortable accommodations sparked immediate resentment.

"The problem we all have is that nobody knows what is going to happen, so people get emotional," says Sylvia Harcourt, an English zoologist working at the Darwin Station. "You get people who think they're going to put Coca-Cola signs along every beach."

There are also mainland interests that want to build a casino and beach resort on top of one of the principal fossil fields, but it is unlikely that they or any soft-drink concessionaires will get a favorable hearing from the new organization. A report prepared for the ecology-minded president of Ecuador, Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea, credits the agency with being "an entity inspired by a philosophy balanced between conservation and development."

Juan Pio Cueva, a veterinarian who is an agency official on Santa Cruz, the most populated of the islands, says, "Too many people think we want to develop just for development's sake and that we're going to create a big bureaucracy. That's the way it happens in most Latin situations, but it's not going to happen that way here."

Both he and Villa say they believe that with proper controls larger-scale tourism and modest development could be introduced without seriously damaging the islands' delicate ecology. Visitors are required to sign in with the National Park Service, to avoid all but 43 approved sites on individual islands and to take along a certified naturalist guide.

Past intruders have always harmed the animal populations, whether they were sailors who killed the friendly Galapagos animals for fun and carried thousands of giant tortoises off with them, or colonists whose goats, pigs and dogs were allowed to run wild and ended up competing for the same vegetation or eating the eggs and the young of indigenous species.

Those who have settled here successfully have learned to adapt themselves to the island as much as the other way around.

Cueva says he has grown to favor coffee brewed with the island's brackish water over what he was accustomed to drinking on the mainland. Forrest Nelson, a naturalized Ecuadorian who came here from California 21 years ago and runs the islands' best hotel, urges guests not to kill any spiders in their rooms because they are needed to eliminate other, more troublesome insects. And Karl Angermayer, an adventurer who arrived here from Germany with three brothers in 1937, shares his house atop an ocean bluff with rockbound scarlet crabs called Sally Lightfoots and 120 marine iguanas.

"This was their home before it was mine," he explains as the spiny little lizards clamber over one another to get at a bowl of bread he holds to the ground.

Darwin called the Galapagos "a little world all in itself" and a "laboratory" of wildlife untouched by modern developments and unchallenged by continental predators. The animals encountered on the islands are remarkably tame in the presence of humans and fascinatingly cooperative among themselves. Pull up a chair outside to read a book, and you are apt to have an egret or blue heron standing at your side or an iguana crawling over your foot.

Small ground finches peck the ticks from the folds and wrinkles of the canvaslike skin of the giant tortoises. Yellow warblers, lava lizards and geckos move about the beast to obtain small insects that the tortoises plodding motion dislodges from the underbrush. The vermilion flycatcher rides along the top of the tortoise's shell while the noddy tern perches on the heads of pelicans searching for fish.

Tortoises from each island have different characteristics, one of the observations that convinced Darwin during his five-week stay in 1835 that an undiscovered creative force was still at work transforming species long after the original creation.

Since their discovery by a Spanish bishop whose boat was blown off course in 1535, the islands have been used by buccanniers, whalers, convicts and, during World War II, U.S. armed forces guarding the approaches to the Panama Canal.

The military airfield built on Baltra Island is now the entry point for tourists who then negotiate passage to the other islands with local skippers who have given up fishing for the more lucrative trade of transporting visitors.

Karl Angermayer, now 67 years old, and his wife, Margarita, 77, watched the changes with the patience born of such experiences as having gone for 20 years without bread because there was no way to get flour to the islands. "We have to move with the times," she says. "We can't say, 'Don't come. After all, we wanted to come also.'"

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Solitary and Serene at a Hermitage on Majorca

by Anne Sinclair Mehdevi

HERMITAGE OF SAN SALVADOR, Majorca — The earth's population is reaching 4½ billion, and finding an uncrowded spot poses ever-greater problems. A solution can be found in Majorca: This island has five isolated hermitages — at Trinidad, Santa Magdalena, Bon Any, Belén and San Salvador — still occupied by hermits.

Because these hermitages were designed several hundred years ago and built on steep hilltops — then almost inaccessible — they provided cell-like rooms for pilgrims and wayfarers who managed to trudge up the hairpin paths. The rooms, which over the centuries have been restored and expanded, can be rented today for a nominal sum, the equivalent of about \$1 to \$3 a person a night. They contain a hammock, a mirror, a chair and usually two iron beds. There is no heating, but there are completely modern, communal bathrooms.

Today each hermitage can be reached by an asphalted road; each has electricity and a telephone. Stone tables and benches are scattered under ancient trees for picnickers.

None of these conveniences in any way destroys the serenity that cleaves the sanctuaries. The hermitage of Bon Any is typical. After

hazarding the precipitous road rising 1,000 feet above the plain, the visitor finds himself on a large plateau before a towering 17th-century building. There is not a soul around. The silence is eerie and the spectacular 360-degree view is equally so. Spread below are villages, orchards and highways from which not a sound reaches the hilltop.

Three doors in the facade of Bon Any are invitingly open. The center one goes into a chapel with vases of wildflowers and lighted tapers. Still there is no one and no sound. In fact, the visitor begins to feel that he or she has stumbled into the Sleeping Beauty's castle. Willy-nilly one begins to tiptoe.

The door to the right leads to an anteroom and a staircase. Thoroughly intimidated by this time, one dares not mount the stairway for fear of disturbing the almost palpable peace.

But there is the door to the left. It opens into a hall with a little shop where rosaries are displayed. Tucked behind the door is an electric bell push. Its tinkle summons, almost immediately, a smiling hermit who with utmost courtesy will show the visitor a room. No food is provided, but there are cooking and washing facilities and a dining area. Guests are expected to provision themselves. However, in most of the hermitages, a modern restaurant and bar, managed by non-hermits, will serve simple meals.

The five sanctuaries range in size from Santa Magdalena with 8 rooms to San Salvador, the headquarters of the congregation, with 90 rooms.

The order — called the Hermits of St. Paul and St. Anthony after two fourth-century hermits who lived in the Egyptian desert west of Thebes — is unique to Majorca except for a branch established later in Minorca. The order was founded in 1648 by a Majorcan named Juan Mir, a hermit himself, who evidently felt that the number of isolated and self-declared gettys-away living in caves, straw huts and pine woods was out of hand. To Mir their dependence on alms and their struggle for daily survival was self-defeating since they were left little time for meditation, the justification for a hermit's existence. He brought them together, the idea being to divide the mundane work of growing food and providing shelter.

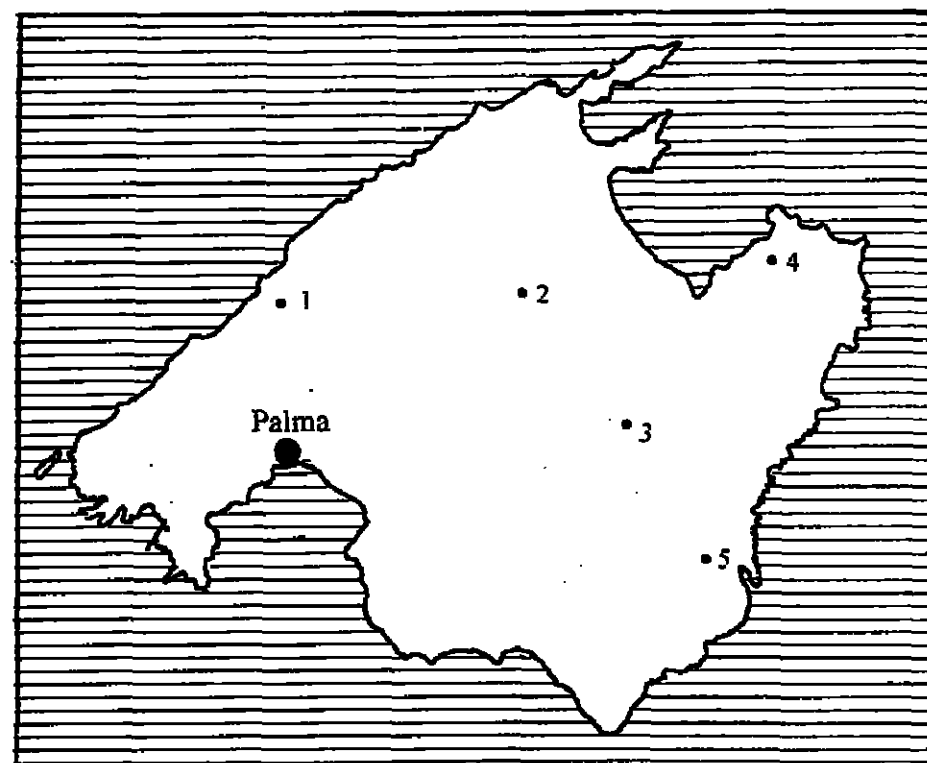
Even today the Hermits of St. Paul and St. Anthony are dedicated to total withdrawal from worldly doings. They eat and pray together at fixed hours beginning at 1 a.m. During daylight hours they also work at household and gardening tasks; they string rosaries and weave baskets, which are sold in the shop to bring in the petty cash needed for essentials.

How does a person become a hermit? "Our way of life is nothing extraordinary nor impossible," says one, asking that his name not be

used. "It is enough that a young person in sports jacket and tie, riding his motorcycle with a transistor in his pocket and a brilliant future ahead of him, makes a visit to one of our hermitages." If such a young person is so deeply affected by the atmosphere that he truly desires to leave the world behind, he is given a few months' trial, usually being sent to live at Belén, the most isolated of the hermitages. The trial is not, according to this hermit, *extragame*: It requires no haircloth nor fasting.

Once the novitiate decides that he sincerely wants to give up the world, he is taken into the order in a small ceremony at which his family must be present. Then he puts on the gray cassock and lets his beard grow. He takes three vows: poverty, chastity and obedience to the superior, who is elected from among the congregation every three years. The hermits are not priests and may not perform any priestly rites such as baptism or marriage.

Except for the hardest of gettys-away, a night at a hermitage is not necessarily recommended, especially in winter, few of us realize how addicted we are to warmth, noise and human company. But a day's picnic excursion rates higher. Meeting the hermits, whose warmth is as compelling as their serenity, basking in the stillness and feasting on the view are more effective than a bottle of tranquilizers for jangled nerves.



1. Trinidad; 2. Santa Magdalena; 3. Bon Any; 4. Belén; 5. San Salvador.

Restaurant review

Curtain Going Up on Fine Dining

by Patricia Wells

VERSAILLES, France — At its best, a good restaurant is also fine theater. The waiters and diners themselves make up the cast, while the lighting, decor and table settings form the stage set. The chef and kitchen staff play roles of behind-the-scenes director, producer, even stagehand. When everything falls into place, there are drama and motion, mystery and even a touch of ballet, as lean and agile waiters move in unison, decanting wine, whisking away shiny silver domes, artistically arranging a platter of multicolored, multi-formed cheese or desserts.

Les Trois Marches in Versailles is one of those theater restaurants, a place where the staff works to make the act of dining special. It comes as no surprise to find that chef Gérard Vie, a 38-year-old Paris native, has passed through some of the grander houses, such as the Plaza Athénée, Lucas-Carton and Lapérouse, places known more for their show than their cuisine. But all that aside, Vie does a good job of orchestrating a very fine show, and diners should leave here with the same kind of satisfaction one gains from good drama or ballet.

The setting helps. Les Trois Marches is situated in a newly restored *hôtel particulier*, the very house Louis XIV offered to Antoine, duke of Gramont. It's grand and spacious and not quite literally three steps from the famous chateau. There's not one dining room, but a cluster of tiny salons, so there's no sense of crowding, of being one of the pack. Everything is in shades of blue and peach, with glistening chandeliers, stately marble staircases and old-fashioned, abundant sprays of flowers. From May through September, there's a patio for outdoor dining.

The staff is amazing. Although diners always have the right to expect waiters to know a Burgundy from a Bordeaux and a *chevre* from a *veau*, staffs are not always very knowledgeable. Here, the waiters and the sommelier are a walking Larousse. Ask the sommelier, Pierre Paillard, about a fine point on wines or liquors, and he'll respond knowledgeably, with enthusiasm. Admire a certain cognac, and he'll whip out a pencil, drawing a map of how to get to this special little spot. Ask a waiter about the preparation of a dish, and he'll all but hand out a recipe.

In fact, if you look around the restaurant on a given night, half the staff will be deep in conversation with diners, displaying more than a passing interest in the production at hand. It's a rare kind of exchange, and one that makes the act of dining all that more pleasurable.

And the food? There's no question that Vie merits his two Michelin stars and is an obvious candidate for a third. Certain dishes are beyond reproach, such as his complex *foie gras au jus d'ail et d'herbes* and his utterly simple *assiette de haddock cru au poivre vert et huile d'olive*. But he's not at the summit yet, and it's clear that he's not yet found his signature, or a cooking style that sets him apart.

Vie does have a certain audacity, though. Here one finds hearty, honest dishes like *confit de canard* and *cassoulet*, the sort of foods usually reserved for bistro dining. He also loves digging up old recipes. One of his finds, the simple haddock preparation, came from an old Normandy cookbook. The recipe is a simple one: soak smoked haddock in milk for 24 hours, drain and slice it, sprinkle with olive oil and cured green peppercorns. The dish appears at Les Trois Marches as both an appetizer (served with a dollop of salty lobster roe) and as a first course, served with an abundance of green peppercorns and soothing poached pear. It's a good starter, for the pepper awakens the palate, the salt stimulates the appetite, and the sweet pear serves to temper the sensations set in motion by the spices.

The *flan chaud* is a dish Vie's been trying to perfect for the last seven

years. The flan itself is a lovely, smooth cooked custard prepared with *foie gras de canard cru*, milk, eggs, port and spices. It's served with a creamy sauce, actually a *beurre blanc* prepared with cream instead of butter and Sauternes instead of a dry white wine and vinegar, making for a tart but more digestible sauce. Oysters are cooked in the sauce for just a moment, then the oysters and steamed crayfish are placed around the flan for a colorful, elegant, and ultra-refined dish.

Other good main dishes include an assortment of game, in season, including a superb *filet de biche* and *canard sauvage*. Vie roasts his *foie gras* whole, surrounded in its fat, so the kidney stays rosy and succulent, and he offers a classic *ris d'agneau* in a creamy mushroom sauce. But, like so many grand restaurants, the menu is lopsided in favor of more-complicated, heavier dishes, making it difficult to choose a well-balanced meal. There's an annoying absence of simple things: salads, vegetables not complicated with butter or sauces, dishes that play well against one another. One should, at least, be given the choice.

Vie's other two passions are for cheese and coffee, and he certainly goes out of his way to share the fruits of his fervor. The cheese cart is not only ample and varied, but cheeses are carefully aged. Here, I sampled one of the more astonishing cheeses in the world, a simple from goat cheese from the town of Ambocise in the Loire. The little round of young cheese was covered with a wild mushroom-colored bloom and aged as though it had been marinated in essence of wild mushrooms.

Dessert choices here are abundant, and though the sorbets are superb (particularly the version flavored with dried *rose* blossom) the pastries are a disappointment. There's a rather bland-tasting *galette d'andouille* and a *gâteau chocolat amer* that's neither bitter nor chocolaty; though the raspberry-flavored chocolate cake was decent, it's not good enough to merit a return visit.

The restaurant has other problems that keep it from being what it might be. A small matter, perhaps, but oversized menus are a sign of grandeur one can do without. The menu is 2 feet wide and 1 foot high, so one has to hold it up to one's chest to avoid knocking over wine glasses. The decor, elegant as it is, is a bit staid. The carpets have holes and there's a serious problem of ventilation and absorption of odors. One night a curious, almost-acrid odor wafted in from one room, a condition that shouldn't exist in a house as fine as this one.

Les Trois Marches also offers a separate tea and coffee menu practice that could be about as exciting as flaming crepes or cherries jubilee if the coffee and tea were not of such high quality. The selection comes from the famous Paris roasting house of Verlet, at 255 rue Saint-Louis, and includes a choice of eight coffees of five and six infusions. Try the *chocolat*, a chocolate-flavored Jamaican, or the *Trois Marches* blend, a mix of Arabica beans from Central and South America, enriched with a touch of Mocha from Ethiopia.

The assortment of *digestifs* is equally impressive, and if you're in the mood for discussing the merits of this cognac over that, or for debating about Armagnac, so is Pierre Paillard.

Prices here, as one might expect, are high. An *à la carte* meal, with moderately priced wines, will cost about 425 francs (about \$70) apiece. There is also a 230-franc *menu dégustation*, and in mid-February/Vie will inaugurate the Cercle Colbert, offering a 130-franc business lunch, with wine and service additional. The menu will include an entrée, main course, cheese, dessert and coffee, with room for the selections taken from the regular menu. The sommelier has also selected a number of less-expensive wines, many at 50 francs a bottle, to accompany the lunch.

Les Trois Marches, 3 rue Colbert, Versailles; tel. 950.13.21. Closed Sundays and holidays and Mondays. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, MasterCard and Visa.

When Each Bite May Be the Last One

by Steve Lohr

TOKYO — Among the epicurean pleasures of the world, fugu — the blowfish or pufferfish — offers taste, health and adventure in every bite. To enthusiasts, the paper-thin slices of fugu flesh, eaten raw, have a matchlessly delicate flavor. They are high in protein and low in calories, a weight-watcher's dream. But it is the third aspect, the thrill-seeker's adventure, that makes fugu truly distinctive. For fugu is among the most toxic of marine creatures.

A single fugu contains enough poison to kill 30 adults and there is no known antidote, although people often survive milder cases of fugu poisoning. In Japan, the long and impressive roll call of fugu masters includes several hulking sumo wrestlers and other notables. One of the best-known cases occurred a few years ago when a leading kabuki actor, Mitsugoro Bando, died after eating at a posh restaurant. Each year, a few dozen fugu eaters in Japan are poisoned, some fatally. However, the death toll has shrunk in recent years from a peak of 176 in 1958 to 10 in 1979, the most recent year for which national statistics are available. Most of the deaths involve fishermen who catch fugu, prepare the fish themselves and never live long enough to regret it.

There is an old Japanese folk song that goes, "I want to eat fugu, but I don't want to die." But these days, there's no reason to equate fugu with death. Indeed, eating fugu prepared by a licensed fugu chef is completely safe. The testing and licensing of fugu chefs are handled at local government level, and Japan's two main tourist centers, Tokyo and Kyoto, are in areas known to have the strictest regulations. In Tokyo, the guardian of the fugu-eating public's safety is Keizo Muraki, chief of the Metropolitan Government's Milk, Meat and Seafood Public Health Bureau and a man who knows his way around a fugu. He once worked in the city's Tsukiji fish market.

One must have a license even to buy fugu in Tokyo. "But in some areas, there are no such restrictions," Muraki explains. "So a layman can purchase fugu and prepare it — sometimes not so well."

At his desk in a crowded office, Muraki looks a bit worn during fugu season, from October through March, especially after completing the rigorous battery of tests given to hundreds of aspiring fugu chefs each year.

To qualify, applicants must first have served an apprenticeship of at least two years under a licensed fugu chef. Next, they take a two-hour written examination. Then, within three months, they must identify five species of the dozen or so fugu that are marketed. Finally, in 20 minutes, they must prepare the fugu, separating the poisonous organs from those that are edible. About 35 percent of the applicants pass.

In the tora fugu, or tiger blowfish, which is the most popular and most expensive type, the meat, skin and testes are safe to eat, Muraki explains. All other organs of that species are dangerous, particularly the liver and ovaries. Bando, the actor who died, was in Muraki's words, "hit by the liver."

Even so, if the chef in a restaurant knows a particular customer well, he may eat him up if he would like a tiny piece of the toxic organs. Some people like the faint numbing sensation that eating a small quantity of the fugu toxin produces. The resulting feeling can best be described, in Western parlance, as "getting high." Bando apparently went overboard, eating not only his tiny portion of liver but also that given to others in his party.

For his part, Muraki says that he takes no such risks. But he does eat fugu — once or twice a year. "It's so expensive," he complains. Fugu is perhaps the most costly food in Japan, with a two-ounce serving of tiger fugu sashimi (fish slices served raw) sometimes going for more than 2,000 yen, about \$11. But then the cost includes the expert preparation.

On the plate in such restaurants as Fukugen in the Tsukiji district or Fugutomo in Shibuya, among the better known of 2,040 licensed fugu restaurants in Tokyo, the dish bears no resemblance to the somewhat grotesque-looking fish with its thick, scaleless skin and spines taken from the sea. Its name of blowfish is attributable to its ability to inflate like a misshapen volleyball when frightened.

The sashimi is frequently arranged in intricate patterns to resemble chrysanthemum blossoms, or a crane, a symbol of longevity in Japan — about to take flight. The transparent, meat strips are then dipped in a fiery sauce made with soy sauce, scallions, radish, red pepper, lemon and other spices. Initiates have been known to mistake the tingling feeling in their lips, caused by the sauce, for the onset of fugu poisoning.

For the first-time fugu eater, there is a moment or two of apprehension. But that soon

fades, if only with a quick survey of the setting: Japanese sitting, relaxed usually engaged in animated conversation, highly obviously enjoying themselves and eating fugu. At worst, a pretty good crowd to die with.

As sashimi, fugu is a subtle lightfish that, to these taste buds at least, is more palatable for its texture than its flavor. The fugu flesh is quite firm, without being starchy, and one reason it is sliced so fine is that it would be difficult to chew in thicker pieces. A complete meal of fugu usually includes several courses of the fish, served in varying ways. For example, after the sashimi, *fugu chiri* — a dish cooked in a metal bowl that rests atop a gas burner at the table — is often served.

The bowl is filled with water which is brought to a boil, and then large chunks of fugu flesh are placed in it along with vegetables such as chrysanthemum greens. After cooking for a few minutes, the pieces are soaked up with chopsticks, dipped into a soy-based sauce and eaten. When cooked, fugu is a soft white flesh that, again, has a delicate taste.

Next may come *fugu oyia*, a rice porridge. The waitress will make it in the metal bowl-and-burner appliance, using leftover fugu broth, rice, eggs and other flavorings. The male fish's testes are generally served separately and are thought to be a special delicacy by Japanese men, who swear that it is all right to eat them. Finally, the genuine fugu connoisseur would not leave the table without *aire-fugu*, fugu fins dried and toasted, then dipped into hot sake.

Fugu is not unique to Japan; nearly 100 species inhabit the warm waters of the world. Yet it is in Japan, a nation whose people have traditionally survived by their ability to draw sustenance from the sea, where preparing and eating fugu is a common ritual. Just why fugu, which accounts for a minuscule part of the nation's food supply, has been so embraced by the Japanese in this way is difficult to determine.

Some testify that the taste of fugu is pleasant. Others counter that, without the bity sauce, fugu has no taste at all. Still others find the answer lies in what they view as a Japanese proclivity for flirting with danger. As a long time English resident explains it, "The love of fugu is the sensation that though you know it won't happen, it just might be your time." ©1982 The New York Times

Private Eye, at 20, Still Sees All, Tells All

by John Walker

LONDON — In an office on the fringes of the Soho district of London, above a shop selling girls' magazines and sexual aids, Richard Ingrams can be found working on the next issue of Private Eye. Britain's intemperate, scandal-mongering and highly successful satirical magazine that is about to celebrate its 20th anniversary.

His desk, with its five telephones, is littered with readers' letters, many of them anonymous, and curious newspaper cuttings: one, from a Spanish paper, describes Harold Wilson's former aide Lady Falkender as "the widow of the great American writer William Faulkner."

Behind him, on the wall, is a dark patch made by the back of his head as he tilts back in his chair to take a call from an informant. "I really can't think of anything I'd rather be doing than this," says Ingrams, who has been editing the fortnightly magazine since its first issue in 1961. Then it consisted of three pages of yellow paper stapled together. Its imperfectly typewritten pages mixed wild political speculation with parody and boisterous humor. Five hundred copies were printed and most were given away to friends.

The magazine's funds were small, around £300, and, on the evidence of his first, slight, amateurish issue, its chances of success must have seemed smaller. Two more experimental issues followed before it began regular publication in February, 1962. By the end of the first year, its circulation was 20,000.

The name of Private Eye was a last-minute choice after many other possible titles, including Tumbler and Bladder, had been discarded. It now seems a perfect description for a magazine that mixes serious investigation with prurient voyeurism, prying into other people's private lives with unlikable relish. These days, The Eye is only slightly pricier than it was, for as appearance, in my view, encourages it, it is from a Puritan dislike of sophistication. It is a little thicker, rising to 32 pages, and, even though it now prints on off-white paper, it is still redolent of yellow journalism.

But even the magazine's enemies find it compulsive reading, if only to discover what it is writing about them. Its circulation is now 180,000 and rising steadily. The Eye is a pillar of the British anti-establishment, an ornament of the radical right.

"We attack all revolutionary parties," says the 44-year-old Ingrams. "We stand for the opposite of humbug. Really, the whole of The

Eye is devoted to attacking humbug in one form or another."

The magazine's early success seems to have owed much to its timing. It was part of a satirical movement that followed the success of the revue "Beyond The Fringe" with its four university wits: Peter Cook, Dudley Moore, Alan Bennett and Jonathan Miller. Cook went on to turn a former Soho striptease joint into The Establishment, a club offering late-night political cabaret. Seven thousand people applied to join before the opening, three weeks before the first issue of Private Eye. Cook also put money into the magazine and today is still its largest shareholder.

Ingrams attributes the resurgence of political satire in the 1960s to a general dissatisfaction with the government of the then Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, with his Edwardian mannerisms and patrician style. "We've always done best under a Conservative government," he says. "After Macmillan went, we didn't know at first how to deal with the long period of Labor government. Fortunately, Harold Wilson emerged as a figure more ridiculous in his way than Macmillan. We're not so fiercely political now. The targets these days are more media people."

Private Eye's current success is partly due to its taking over its own distribution but also to its column "Dear Bill," purporting to be letters written by Denis Thatcher, husband of the Prime Minister, to an old golfing friend. It's not a new idea. Private Eye had an early success with "Mrs. Wilson's Diary," a soap opera-style journal of life at 10 Downing Street with Harold Wilson.

But the "Dear Bill" letters, written by Ingrams and John Wells, who is one of a number of collaborators including Nigel Dempster and William Rushton, have created a mythic figure — a glib-witling, reactionary club hero — who has nearly replaced the real Denis Thatcher in the public mind. Published as a hardback book, the letters have so far sold 120,000 copies — compared with the 10,000 or so that anthologies of Private Eye material usually sell. A stage version, "Anyone For Denis?" with Wells in the title role, is one of the hits of London's theater season.

It is probably easy for Ingrams to assume the personality of Denis Thatcher, for in some respects they resemble one another. For one thing, Ingrams is similarly surrounded by a group of cronies, contributors who were at public school (Shrewsbury) or university (Oxford) with him. "Private Eye has always been a clique," he says. "I think any good magazine should be. It should be a gang of people with a common cause."

It is, Ingrams agrees, a cliché to describe him as a church-going country gentleman, but that is what he is. His public manner, when he pops up on television chat shows and radio quizzes, is slightly bumbling and tweedy, hiding a bricker attitude away from the cameras and microphones. In appearance, with his look of a bloodhound at bay, he could be a minor peer from a P.G. Wodehouse novel. He plays the organ in church on Sundays, has written a book about some lesser literary figures — E. E. King, Hesketh Pearson and Malcolm Muggeridge — and reviews television, a medium he dislikes, for the political weekly The Spectator.

In short, he is an English eccentric, who lists his "recreation" in Who's Who as "editing Private Eye." He writes most of the magazine, which has one full-time journalist on its staff, and regards it as primarily a humorous magazine — "jokes and parodies." But he is proud of its record of investigative journalism and of the input from its readers, whose letters are often more detailed and informed than the magazine's original stories.



Richard Ingrams.

What marks the magazine today from its stapled version of 20 years ago is its reliance on gossip, much of it outrageous and inaccurate, and its close ties with Fleet Street journalists. Gossip columnists almost disappeared from British newspapers in the 1960s. Private Eye might have been expected to attack their re-emergence, with their society title-tattle, in the 1970s; instead, the magazine befriended the gossip writers, encouraging them to give it the stories they could not use.

Libel actions against Private Eye are common, as are appeals to readers for funds to fight them, and long apologies for untrue stories. In recent issues, the magazine has apologized to a famous actress for accusing her of stealing a ring and to an eminent lawyer for implying that he was a homosexual. "The stories are not the sort you can check, so a lot has to do with whether they have the ring of truth about them," Ingrams says. "I suppose that does sound a cavalier attitude."

"My own criterion is not a moralistic one. It's purely a matter of whether a particular story interests me. I don't hold to the belief that private lives are sacred. This goes back to the area of humbug. I don't think it possible to be an honorable public man and a dishonorable private man. Nor do I think you can consider the effects of stories on the people concerned or on their families. I cannot confess to you that I'm kept awake at night about what effects a story might have."

It was, however, noticeable recently that when a rival magazine began printing unflattering stories about Private Eye's Fleet Street informants, there were squeals of rage to be heard and pressure was put on distributors to stop sales of that issue. There is also plenty of evidence that Private Eye attacks people to settle personal scores.

Still, as the magazine continues to be prosperous, with its survival no longer in doubt, it must be doing something right. And, as Ingrams says, when pressed on his religious attitudes, "I believe in God and that one day I will be called to account for my actions."



10 Downing Street
Whitehall

Dear Bill,

When are you off to Barbados, you lucky bugger? I do hope you manage to get away. You remember Barry Dugdale, one of the Burmah reps in the South West? I bumped into him in the Club the other morning, very much the worse for wear after three days at snowbound Luton with his Missus and the grandchildren, waiting for a package Jumbo to whip them off to South Africa and sanity, all to no avail. I never liked the look of that Laker chap. Has a lot to answer for, in my view, encouraging the great unwashed to take to the airways, thus buggering it up for the rest of us.

We are all sitting here on tenterhooks, waiting to see which way the Miners will jump. Unofficially, the

Part of a Denis Thatcher letter.

Where the Brownings Lived and Loved

by Susan Lumsden

FLORENCE — The greatest love story of the English 19th century was played out in a yellow palazzo, Casa Guidi, that juts like a huge slice of Cheddar cheese into the Piazza San Felice here.

The palazzo, newly restored and opened to the public, was the home of Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning after their controversial marriage in 1846 until Elizabeth's death in 1861. Grief-stricken, Browning left immediately to stay with friends in neighboring Bellugiaro before returning to England. He died in Venice in 1889. The Brownings' only child — Robert Weidman, or "Pen" — was born in 1849 in the same pink and blue, Wedgwood-celined bedroom where his mother later died.

The restoration of the spacious apartment was funded by the Browning Institute of New York and supervised by Nigel S. Thompson, Casa Guidi's British curator, and his wife, Magdalen Nabb, both of them, appropriately, writers. He is a poet and she a playwright and novelist whose latest work is the just-published thriller, "Death of an Englishman." It is set in the English community of Florence, which has flourished since the Grand Tour was reincarnated after Napoleon's defeat.

The Brownings chose Florence before they could abide another London winter and because their small investment income went twice as far in Italy. Despite the locale, what remained decidedly English and Victorian was the Brownings' taste in decorating. The salon is a deep green; the dining room a rose beige, tempered by the Italian sun. Both rooms boast delicate classical-motif friezes.

The most intricate restoration took place in Browning's angel-frescoed study, where he wrote his most celebrated poems in "Men and Women." That room alone recalls the 15th century, when the palazzo was built for the noble Ridolfi, who was usurped by the Guidi. Hence, the name.

Poetry enthusiasts, or the simply romantic, can step onto the stone balcony over the Piazza San Felice, the setting of Elizabeth's "Casa Guidi Windows," an epic in support of Italian unity. The neighborhood was, and still is, chic because of its proximity to another palazzo, the Pitti, where the Archduke of Tuscany, Leopold II, held court in those tumultuous times before Italy became technically one country.

In the display cases of memorabilia donated by Edward Moulton-Barrett, the great-grandson of Elizabeth's brother, there is the silver brooch she wore for her wedding. There are photographs and drawings of the famous lov-

ers and correspondence with their literary contemporaries, Tennyson and Dickens.

But where in the reopened Casa Guidi is the Brownings' furniture? The Barretts and the Brownings, like other in-laws of controversial lovers, faded even after death. When the poets' only child died in 1912 and a will was not found, the Barretts removed the furniture from Casa Guidi, which "Pen" Browning had set up as a museum to his parents. "On Elizabeth's table, there were the three newspapers published the day she died," says Thompson.

The furniture sold for \$60,000 at Sotheby's in London. "It was an enormous sum for those days," adds Thompson, whose curatorial career is now dedicated to retrieving the pieces. Two Browning tables were recently bought by the Browning Institute's president, Peter Heydon, and are intended for Casa Guidi. The rest is rumored to be on the Isle of Wight. However, wealthier competing interests, especially in Britain and the United States, make it difficult to reconstitute the Brownings' Italian home, even though their major works were written here.

"How do I love thee? Let me count the ways," But, please, not the furniture. Not yet.

Casa Guidi visiting hours are 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. Tuesday to Friday.

International datebook

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

HONG KONG ARTS FESTIVAL
The 10th Hong Kong Arts Festival (Jan. 30-Feb. 29) will feature the Zurich Tonhalle Orchestra (Jan. 31, Feb. 1, 3, 4 and 6); the Cleveland Orchestra directed by Louis Muzart (Feb. 16-20); the Hong Kong Philharmonic directed by Maxim Shostakovich with Dmitri Shostakovich piano and Shostakovich violin (Jan. 30 and Feb. 28); jazz entertainer George Mally with John Chilton's Feetwarmers (Feb. 6-9); pianist Cristina Ortiz (Feb. 2); Brazilian guitarist Sergio and Osir Assad (Feb. 11-12).
The opera, ballet and theater performances will include Verdi's "Macbeth" with Peter Glimmer and Margaret King (Feb. 8, 10 and 12) and Gluck's "Le Cenci" (Feb. 15-18); "Les Sylphides" and "The Nutcracker" performed by the London Festival Ballet (Feb. 19-20 and 22-27); "Phoebus Calling on Mount Q." Dance Troupes of the Shanghai Opera House (Feb. 15-17).
15: Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew" (Feb. 1-5) and "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Feb. 9-15). Cambridge Theatre Company and a performance of "Noel and Gertrude" based on the lives of Noel Coward and Gertrude Lawrence, devised by Sheridan Morley (Feb. 20-24).
For further information and tickets contact the Festival Box Office, City Hall, Low Block, Hong Kong (tel. 5-23.05.27).

NEW LOCALE FOR COLLOQUIUM
Because of a strike at the Centre Pompidou, the Jan. 30-31 colloquium on the American novel has been moved to the Museum of Modern Art, 14 Ave. du New York, 75016 Paris. Participants and hours are unchanged.
For further information contact the Secretariat of New York University in France (tel. 288.52.34 or 520.54.24).

AUSTRIA
VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11) — Jan. 30: "The Magic Flute," Jan. 31: "The Flying Dutchman," Jan. 3: "Lieder ohne Worte/Adagio Hammerklavier/Twilight/La Valse," ballet evening.

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel. 412.50.45) — Jan. 31: Belgian National Orchestra, Alfred Walter conductor, Marcelle Mosnier piano (Mozart, Schubert, Franck). Feb. 2: Yuri

South Bank Concert Halls (tel. 928.31.91). Royal Festival Hall — Jan. 31: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, André Doretti conductor, Sheila Armstrong soprano, with the Brighton Festival Chorus (Beethoven). Feb. 2: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Gustav Kuhn conductor, Peter Katin piano (Berlioz, Beethoven). Feb. 5: Philharmonic Orchestra, Vladimir Ashkenazy conductor (Beethoven, Scriabin).

FRANCE
PARIS, Cartoucherie (Vincennes, tel. 314.24.08) — Through Feb. "Richard III" by the Théâtre du Soleil.
Grand Palais (tel. 26.15.40) — From Jan. 30: "XVIIIth Century French Paintings in American Collections."
Salle Pleyel (tel. 563.07.96) — Jan. 30: Jean-Pierre Rampal, flute recital (Mozart, Beethoven).
Théâtre des Champs-Élysées (tel. 723.47.77) — Jan. 31: Patricia Fontanarosa, violin recital (Tchaikovsky, Wagner).

ITALY
MILAN, Teatro Alla Scala (tel. 80.91.26) — Jan. 30: "Simon Boccanegra," Jan. 31 and Feb. 2-3: "Swan Lake," Feb. 1: Montserrat Caballé, lieder recital.

JAPAN
TOKYO, Fumonkan — Feb. 5: New Japan Philharmonic Orchestra, Maxim Shostakovich conductor, Dmitri Shostakovich piano (Shostakovich, Tchaikovsky), concert for the benefit of the refugees from Southeast Asia.
Tokyo Maki Kaikan (tel. 828.21.11) — Feb. 1: Prague String Quartet (Beethoven, Brahms, Schubert). Feb. 2: Jun Ozawa conductor, Takahiro Sonoda pi-

UNITED STATES
NEW YORK, Avery Fisher Hall (tel. 580.87.00) — Jan. 31: Brandenburg Ensemble, Frederica von Stade cond. (Haydn, Handel, Bach).
Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel. 679.53.00) — Opening of the Mid-Century Wing, containing art from 1,500 objects spanning 3,000 years of the art of Africa, the Pacific Island, Pre-Columbian and native America.

WEST GERMANY
BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel. 341.44.49) — Jan. 30: "The Magic Flute," Jan. 31 and Feb. 2: "Piedmontese," Feb. 1: "Tangos/Titan," ballet evening. Feb. 3: "Don Carlo," Feb. 5: "Madame Butterfly."
Philharmonie (tel. 26.95.51) — Jan. 31: Berlin Philharmonic (Hebert Herbert von Karajan cond. (Mahler)).

NETHERLANDS
AMSTERDAM, British Council, (Keizersgracht 343) — To Feb. 19: David Hockney, "Exhibition of Prints from the Cavalry Series."
"Concertgebouw" (tel. 71.98.71) — Feb. 2: Christoph Eschenbach and Jans Fransz, piano recital (Mozart, Schubert, Stravinsky). Feb. 4: Yoon Eun, piano recital (Beethoven, Debussy). Feb. 4: Tokyo String Quartet (Mozart, Brahms). Feb. 5: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Anton Kjerfve conductor (Mendelssohn, Mozart).

SPAIN
LAS PALMAS, XVth Opera Festival (Teatro Pérez Galdós) — Jan. 30: "La Bohème," Feb. 3-5: "Turandot." Both operas starring Montserrat Caballé.

SHARPS AND FLATS
JAZZ, ROCK AND POP
BRUSSELS, Forest National (tel. 345.90.50) — Feb. 6 at 8:30 p.m.: Sylvain Varian.
MONTE CARLO, Le Cabaret (Casino de Monte Carlo) — To Feb. 1: Louis Lomax. Feb. 3-4: "The 22nd Wall Street Crash."
LONDON, Canteen (tel. 405.65.98) — Feb. 1-13: Phil Phillips.
"Hammerstein Palace" (tel. 748.28.12) — Jan. 31-Feb. 1: UB 40. Feb. 2-3: the group will be at the Odeon Hammerstein (tel. 748.40.81).
"Ronnie Scott's" (tel. 439.07.47) — To Feb. 6: Chris Connor.
PARIS, Caves (tel. 47.07.47) — To Feb. 2: Martin Sany. Feb. 3-12: Benny Waters.

Offical Midcien (tel. 758.12.38) — To Feb. 4: Harry (Sweet) Edison.
Olympia (tel. 742.52.86) — Just night Nana Monokouri. Feb. 1: "Don't Go," Feb. 5: "Madame Butterfly."
ON TOUR: Golden Gate Quartet — Feb. 3 in Alton-Premont at 8 p.m. the following night in Manchester at 8 p.m. at the Epiphany Club, also at 9.
"Orchestra Moussem" in the Dutch — Feb. 1 in Nieuw-Amsterdam at the Hagen (tonight), Feb. 2 in Mannheim at 8 p.m.; Feb. 3 in Berlin at 8 p.m.; Feb. 4 in Hannover at 8 p.m.; Feb. 5 in Bochum at 8 p.m.; Feb. 6 in Cologne at 8 p.m.; Feb. 7 in Düsseldorf at 8 p.m.; Feb. 8 in Frankfurt at 8 p.m.; Feb. 9 in Hamburg at 8 p.m.; Feb. 10 in Köln at 8 p.m.; Feb. 11 in Leipzig at 8 p.m.; Feb. 12 in München at 8 p.m.; Feb. 13 in Nürnberg at 8 p.m.; Feb. 14 in Regensburg at 8 p.m.; Feb. 15 in Stuttgart at 8 p.m.; Feb. 16 in Tübingen at 8 p.m.; Feb. 17 in Ulm at 8 p.m.; Feb. 18 in Würzburg at 8 p.m.; Feb. 19 in Bamberg at 8 p.m.; Feb. 20 in Bayreuth at 8 p.m.; Feb. 21 in Coblenz at 8 p.m.; Feb. 22 in Darmstadt at 8 p.m.; Feb. 23 in Detmold at 8 p.m.; Feb. 24 in Dinslaken at 8 p.m.; Feb. 25 in Düsseldorf at 8 p.m.; Feb. 26 in Eindhoven at 8 p.m.; Feb. 27 in Gelsenkirchen at 8 p.m.; Feb. 28 in Hamm at 8 p.m.; Feb. 29 in Hagen at 8 p.m.; Feb. 30 in Heilbronn at 8 p.m.; Feb. 31 in Heide at 8 p.m.; Feb. 32 in Heide at 8 p.m.; Feb. 33 in Heide at 8 p.m.; Feb. 34 in Heide at 8 p.m.; Feb. 35 in Heide at 8 p.m.; Feb. 36 in Heide at 8 p.m.; Feb. 37 in Heide at 8 p.m.; Feb

Taking 'the Garbage' Out of Design

by David Galloway

COLOGNE — "Start by taking all the garbage out. Then see what's left." Stefan Wewerka cheerfully thunders the lesson to each new class at Cologne's Academy for Art and Design, whether the problem at hand is a chair, an apartment building or an evening dress: "Take all the garbage out!" For the 53-year-old architect-sculptor-designer the words are more than a motto.

It is three decades since Wewerka made his spectacular debut as an elegantly reductionist architect who translated the language of the Bauhaus into a postwar idiom. Even then he was as concerned with the quality of life inside his buildings, the texture of the neighboring streets, as with the physical statements of glass and concrete and steel. Among his idols was Frank Lloyd Wright, whose Prairie Houses pointed the way to a concept of architecture as a total, integrated environment.

In his designs for new towns in the 1960s, Wewerka democratized Wright's principles to embrace urban spaces where "dogs, cats, kids and potatoes" would be equally at home. He was concerned with new ways in which people might group themselves in such an environment and set about redesigning the traditional dining table to lend it the casual sociability once provided by the hearthside. The result, with the quiet authority of sculpture, handily stores the family china and a modest wine cellar, while its proportions are as congenial for eight as they are for one or two.

The modernist totum of functionalism, however, holds no appeal for Wewerka unless it is combined with the formal, esthetic values first learned from his sculptor father, who repeatedly reminded the boy that since 1625 his ancestors had all been artists. Stefan Wewerka paints, draws, sculpts and produces films with the same energy and sense of craft that he brings to architectural assignments. His whimsically sloping wooden chair, which seems to be melting slowly into the floor, has become a fixture in contemporary art collections.

Today Wewerka applies his personal formula to every facet of modern living, seeking to improve the design of commonplace objects. Feeling that the multiple functions of modern rooms are ill-served by conventional lighting, he produced a lamp mounted on an elegant chrome staff that can be easily shifted, propped against the wall like a piece of sculpture and plugged in to provide extra light wherever it is needed.

Such flexible concepts prompted the Berlin

Schaubühne Theater to approach Wewerka for a solution to the problem of arranging stage seating for podium discussions: to minimize the time and clutter and backstage storage requirements typically involved. The architect responded with a metal stem holding a tri-part seat, back and armrest folding along it like the petals of a flower; 40 chairs are easily stored in the podium itself — a low wooden form with slots where the stems can be "planted" when in use.

As a perpetual commuter from Cologne to Berlin, Milan to New York, Wewerka has lately turned his inventive fantasy to those empty, grainy-eyed hours spent waiting for luggage to come bobbing along the conveyor belt. The executive suitcase wedged beneath the seat, containing a rumpled extra suit, a pair of shirts and a handful of socks seemed to him a dubious alternative to a more functional aluminum variation holds four suits, six shirts, underwear and socks, pajamas and bathrobe, two pairs of shoes, writing materials and toilet equipment. The contents — including stationery and Cologne — are all conceived by Wewerka.

Clothing is the latest form to which he has turned his talents, and he cheerfully insists his clothes are "built" rather than designed. Watching his chairs and sofas being clothed in leather and linen, he became intrigued by the sculptural qualities of such materials. Just as he had developed furniture on a 1:1 scale in the workshop, now he is working on a 1:1 scale in the drawing board, he was soon constructing clothing around the seamstress who would sew the prototype models.

The results reject fashion in favor of a simplicity as classically modern as the best Bauhaus designs and as variable as the architect's own furniture. A simple tube of black crepe de chine becomes six distinctly different evening dresses. A tuxedo jacket tucks away into a standard-form envelope, and one size fits the entire family. The secret is in loose, baggy-style sleeves, a functional minimum of seams and the kind of fabric (taffeta, raw silk, linen) that speaks for itself.

More tailored versions of the Wewerka look are asymmetrically cut, with sculptural accents that link the mixable variations: A notch carved into the neckline of a blouse swerves along the lapel of a jacket and flows into the curving panels of a skirt or the ample pleats of a pair of trousers. Never content with partial solutions, Wewerka has produced an entire line of shoes, hats and handbags to complement his no-frills, non-fashion fashions. Until recently, such creations existed as signed "ob-



Stefan Wewerka.

jects" available only through art galleries, but mass-market production begins soon in both West Germany and Italy, and Bloomingdale's wants an American edition.

The artist label troubles Wewerka, although his furniture is produced by the master craftsmen of Tecta International, which also licenses the classic, costly designs of Breuer, Gropius and El Lissitzky. He still dreams of a revolutionary chair, produced from first-quality materials, that will retail for \$20, just as he dreams of a fresh, new Bauhaus that will bring together designers, artists and architects from throughout the world to contemplate the necessary business of getting the garbage out.

Such dreams will nudge a little closer to reality this spring, when Tecta inaugurates the spacious showroom Wewerka has designed for its plant near Kassel, West Germany — a dazzling cube of glass that seems suspended from the light, economical roof that was adapted from the structure of an airplane wing. Nearby, young designers can test their ideas in a Wewerka-designed house, while the master-builder (the one with the snap-brim felt hat, the mischievous twinkle in his eye and the aluminum suitcase in his hand) repeats his inexhaustible question: "Why?"

The art market A Time and Place for Private Buyers

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — Perhaps the most distinctive feature of the French auction system is the large number of private buyers who attend sales, in contrast to London, where only professionals seem to turn out.

This interest by private buyers was shown dramatically at a Drouot sale of antiquities conducted this week by Chantal Pescheteau-Badin with the assistance of the expert Chakib Slitine. Included in the sale was a collection of 48 lots of early Christian "textiles" from Egypt, consisting for the greater part of shrouds or rather bits and pieces from them. Their source lies in the hundreds of tombs unearthed by the commercial diggers who have been wrecking the archaeological heritage of the Near East for the last hundred years.

Egyptian art from the early Christian period has aroused little interest so far and textiles of that period even less so. Scholarship in this field is stuttering. Datings are either vague in the extreme or stated without much evidence to back them. In the slim catalog no dates were given other than in the form of an introductory notice stating that "the items in this collection are mostly datable from the fourth to the eighth century."

Such uncertainty is generally damaging to any market. In the case of Coptic textiles, it is compounded by the pitiful condition in which they reach us — largely because of the crude methods used by the commercial diggers, who not only damage the material but further cut up large fragmentary pieces into picture-size panels. The Drouot sale admirably illustrated the havoc for which the market is responsible. Lot 53, for example, was part of a framing border from a much larger piece and lot 54 was another part of the same border. They were sold separately — respectively for 1,740 and 2,550 francs. This sort of thing happens several times during the sale, as it does elsewhere, further destroying the basis for accurate dating. Once separated from each other, elements from a given composition that might originally make a fairly characteristic assemblage — and therefore be more easily datable — are reduced to the level of meaningless artistic jigsaw and jigsaw. No wonder the overall picture remains hazy.

Until recently the result was that the wretched textiles sold poorly, to put it mildly. Most of the transactions were carried out on the dealers' market. (The only case of a textile sold at auction last year that the expert could

— or would — quote to me was a fragment knocked down... at Houdouin in Normandy last September by Francis Dupuy.) In fact, one or two stray fragments also appeared in Paris — a negligible amount altogether confirming the age-old market law that art that sells badly is rarely offered at auction, the point of selling by auction being to get a better price by stirring up competition. There is no such competition when there are very few buyers.

This week's surprise sale suggests that things may be different in the future. Suddenly the most hopeless scraps were finding buyers. Two strips cut out from a large piece along the edges of the pattern design — hence the awkward format 37 by 7 centimeters each — were knocked down at 2,720 francs. Both featured figures that ultimately go back to the Roman circus game repertoire. But the sketchy humorous hand startlingly anticipating some 20th-century comic strips does not even remotely suggest Roman antiquity. On one strip, a goggle-eyed lion tamer is shown, spear in the hand, walking away with a dancing step as a lion sits on its hind legs rather like a poodle.

The next lot was a square panel in the same spirit. The central medallion in a beaded frame depicts Hercules wrestling with a centaur while other scenes, including hilarious satyrs, are also derived from Greek mythology. In their handling, the funny, lively characters are a surprising anticipation of some Middle Eastern shadow-theater figures known only through late versions of the 19th century. This one made a hit and was bought for 4,640 francs.

There was, in fact, a whole group of these fragments apparently good-looking, the sale workshop within a relatively short time almost certainly covering the second half of the seventh century and a part of the eighth. They provided an extraordinary mixture of Greek motifs — inherited from the Alexandrian past and updated through direct loans from Byzantium — and Iranian motifs, such as a royal hunter in flying gallop. They all perfectly blended, unified by the Egyptian comic style, and were consistently successful through the end of the textile section. A highly interesting and rare fragment that, in its appalling condition and clumsy format, would normally not fetch any money went up to 2,480 francs.

The surprise element does not lie in the individual prices taken separately but in the competition that the sale stirred between private buyers who, in some cases, were apparently not particularly familiar with the subject. The cataloging may have been unimpressive but the thin brochure had just the right number of



Fragment of an Egyptian "textile."

illustrations on the glossy art paper of its cover and back. The low-key style was well suited to the low-profile sale, which got no international advertising, let alone publicity, but had brief announcements in one or two trade magazines, not least the irreplaceable Gazette de l'Hotel Drouot. It demonstrated the knack that French auctioneers now have to do well in the lower end of the market thanks to a growing local demand for virtually any items in the \$200-\$2,000 bracket.

That it should happen in such a rarified field as archaeology is a telling sign.

Around Galleries in London

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — Although the French poster is tolerably well known and collected in England, much less is known and appreciated here of those produced in other parts of Europe, so that The Art of the Poster in Austria and Germany 1900-20 at Fischer Fine Art, 30 King Street, St. James', S.W.1, to Feb. 12 is a particularly instructive show.

Consisting of 56 major examples of design, the show includes Kolo Moser's poster for the fifth exhibition of the Vienna Secession; Franz Wack's flysheet advertising a "Blumenmensch Kunstlerfest"; and a portfolio of posters by "Die 6" the Viennese artists Glass, Heubner, Moos, Prestorius, Schwarzer, and Zietzner.

In 1921 the 16-year-old Catherine Dean won a scholarship to Liverpool College of Art. At graduation she was awarded a traveling scholarship and a scholarship to the Royal College of Art in London. There she completed a post-graduate course and there she met Albert Houthuysen, a fellow student whom she married in 1931.

From 1931 to 1979 she willingly subordinated her own talents to care for the tortured, nervous Expressionist genius who was her husband, culminating in a nine-year physical decline through which she tenderly nursed him.

Now her first one-person exhibition, Catherine Dean, is on show at the Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork Street, W.1 to Feb. 13. Astonishingly, her work has remained almost entirely unutilized by her late husband's brooding intensity. Her interiors, garden pieces and still lifes, especially those with flowers and cats, speak of inner calm and serenity that are the tokens of a kind and generous heart. It's a splendid debut and long may she continue to paint.

From 1957 to 1973 head of the Painting School at the Royal College of Art and elected a full Royal Academician in 1965, Carl Weight, as he shows in his first major retrospective at the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1 to Feb. 14 is the least academic of figurative painters.

A narrative artist who sets Biblical and mythological events in contemporary suburbia — as witness his "Betrayal of Christ" (1954), the "Departing Angel" (1961), "Battersea Medusa" (1974) and the "Seven Deadly Sins" (1979-80) — he is a vivid colorist with an immense sense of the spirit of place. This sense is especially evident in his portraits, of which his two of Picasso's painter-daughter Oirovida, now in the Tate Gallery and the Ashmolean Museum, are the best-known and probably the finest examples.

Thomas Agnew and Sons, 43 Old Bond Street, W.1 have been fine-art dealers since

1817. To Feb. 19, they are holding their 109th Annual Exhibition of Watercolors and Drawings, which this year consists of 256 exhibits, ranging from major works by Rowlandson, Turner and Gainsborough (the last priced at £16,000) to minor but charming wash drawings by such talented semi-amateurs as Dr. Thomas Monro (1840).

An exhibition complementary to this is British Drawings and Watercolors 1890-1940 at Anthony d'Offay, 9 Dering Street, W.1 to March 6. The drawings tend naturally to divide themselves by style — Vorticism by Wyndham Lewis, Bomberg and Roberts; Camden Town by Walter Sickert and his younger confreres; Surrealism by Paul Nash and Edward Burne-Jones; sculptural by Gaudier-Brzeska, Epstein and Gill. Among highly individualist artists represented are Gwen John, James Pryde, Maxwell Armfield, Eric Ravilious, Ethelbert White and David Jones.

Finally, to the end of March at the Tate Gallery is an important exhibition of Acquisitions 1980-81. Over the two years, the Modern Collection in the Tate has acquired by gift and purchase more than 250 works. Of major importance among these may be mentioned David Hockney's portrait of his parents, R.B. Kitaj's pastel allegory "The Rise of Fascism," Leger's "Acrobat and His Partner" and Magritte's haunting "Future of Statues."

Getting Their Act Together in Europe

by Ann Pinkerton

PARIS — After six successful years as a singer in France, Jeanne Manson is headed back to the United States to act in a movie that her husband, Robert Viharo, plans to produce in Los Angeles. "I'm not going home to start over again," Manson says. "I'm going with a big bang this time."

"I'll make a brand new start of it, New York, New York..." Oliver Tonnay Garrett counts aside a grand piano at a Paris bistro where aspiring U.S. entertainers appear every night. "I'm in France because I'm able to earn money and develop my craft. Even established performers in New York are out of work," Garrett says, adding that he intends to go back to the United States when he thinks he's had enough experience.

Indeed, Europe has an established reputation for providing the big break in the careers of many U.S. entertainers — even though they are no longer the novelties they were in the 1920s, the days of Josephine Baker and Cole Porter, when Americans flocked to discover the culture-steeped sophistication of Europe and, at the same time, dazzle Europeans with their funky rhythms and exuberance. A later wave of U.S. entertainers arrived after World War II to take advantage of a culture hungry for fresh talent. "We were the biggest export to Europe after the war outside of Care packages," says Deborah Browne, an opera singer from New Orleans who, for the last 15 years, has chosen to live and work in Europe, most notably for the Vienna Opera.

American entertainers continue to come to Europe for many reasons — they say they find the audiences more congenial, the commercial pressures lower, the way of life more appealing. But the major lure is that they can make it big in a Europe that represents a vast commercial market for the motion picture and record industries.

U.S. superstars who began their careers in Europe include Charles Bronson, Jimi Hendrix, Bobby Short, Dionne Warwick and Donna Summer. "It's still possible to break an artist in here and Europe represents a very big market," says a spokesman for RCA Records in France. "There are bands that could be just good in the States but are a big hit here."

"Albert Hammond, the singer-writer who made 'It Never Rains in California,' was successful here when he didn't do much in the States," adds a spokesman for CBS Records in France. Another example is noted was Ellen Foley, who left the group "Meatloaf" to do her first album, which became a gold record in the Netherlands while it didn't sell well back home.

Some artists deliberately make their debuts in Europe, calling its audiences a more-tolerant testing ground than they would find in North America. RCA has, for example, launched Klaus Nomi's first record here.

Nomi, a self-described rock-opera singer who lives and works in New York, was brought to France for a brief tour and some television appearances before introducing his records in the United States.

"It's possible to make it faster because they accept you more easily here. You can make six albums before they discover you in the States. It took 15 albums before Willie Nelson became known. The record media is overpopulated there," says Jeanne Manson, who calls herself a country-rock singer with romantic flavor.

Six years ago Manson left a menializing career as a minor movie actress in the United States to go to Italy. Today, she has sold 16 million copies of her 5 albums in France. "Once I came to France everything happened quickly," she says.

Eddie Constantine left a dubious career singing radio jingles in New York 35 years ago. "It wouldn't have been as easy in the U.S.," he states flatly. In the beginning of his career in France he would sing in four night clubs an evening, and recalls being paid the likes of 20 francs and a sandwich. After a year of living and working with Edith Piaf, he went on to play tough guys in some 90 movies. Today, having "become complexed about making commercial pictures," he has moved from France to West Germany, where he has acted in four Fassbinder films.

In addition to North American artists who settle in Europe, there are increasing numbers of performers who flock to Europe to boost sales and expand their appeal. At last count, Kim Carnes' U.S. hit, "Bette Davis Eyes," had sold more than 1.2 million records in Europe, slightly less than in the United States. Robert Charlebois, the French-Canadian singer who is now also one of the top French singers, spends three months a year here. He has been actively courting a European audience for 12 years. "There are 70 million possible fans in French-speaking Europe versus 7 million in Quebec Province," he notes.

There is yet another type of performer — like Deborah Browne and Mort Shuman — who has proven she or he can succeed in the United States but chooses to work in Europe. Settled in France, Shuman is writing a musical comedy that will have its premiere in 1983 in Paris. Shuman had a thriving career in the United States as a writer for Janis Joplin, Elvis Presley and Ray Charles, among others, as well as producer and musical director of the Jacques Brel Show in New York. "I had been coming over here for 10 years," he says. "I decided to stay because I like the European way of life. Since I was known in the business before, there was no problem. All the doors were open to me."

Performers who prefer Europe often object to what they describe as the trendiness and commercialism of U.S. taste that, they say, allows little room for individuality. "It's more brutal in America, with a materialistic streak that appeals to the lowest common denominator," says John McLaughlin, a guitar player



Jeanne Manson.

who lived in New York for 11 years. After "spending more and more time here," he has decided to stay, returning regularly to New York to maintain his career there as well.

Performers say they are able to experiment more in front of European audiences. According to Browne, her fans here understand when she attempts variations on her acting and singing. "You have the luxury of learning your craft and of polishing it here. They're more serious about developing artistry here," she feels.

"The French like to be approached with subtle humor and intellect; North Americans prefer something more straightforward," Charlebois says. "North Americans want an instant turn-on without caring about the melody. I'm associated with big visual shows in Quebec where I have to use lots of magic and props for each song. Here in France, no gadgets are required, just good singing."

Charlebois adds that European fans are both more tolerant and more faithful than they are in North America. "When they adopt you, you're with them for a long time," he says.

But performers who have spent time in the United States miss its efficiency and professionalism. "Americans have a discipline that the French don't have," Manson says. Charlebois adds that France is six months to a year behind the United States in trends in music. "France, and not French Canada, is the province when it comes to some things," he says.

Helping Hand for the British Library

NEW YORK — On the night of May 10, 1941, the Luftwaffe lit up the skies over London, dropping a cluster of incendiary bombs that struck the old Iron Library of the British Museum. The southwest quadrant of the institution on Great Russell Street in Bloomsbury was destroyed, with a loss of 250,000 volumes — including a large number of American titles.

Now, in the basement of the New York Public Library on Fifth Avenue, the photographic section is engaged in a scholarly transatlantic mission: microfilming nearly 6,000 books destroyed during the blitz to fill in the American shelves in the British (formerly Museum) Library.

One day recently, in a quiet corner of the library here, Alexander Wilson, director general of the British Library's reference division,

met with his opposite number, David Stam, director of the New York Public Library's research libraries, to discuss the details of the project with Ruth Ann Stewart, whose department is doing the microfilming.

The range of material being microfilmed covers the humanities and social sciences, medical journals and law books, scientific and technical subjects, and official documents from federal, state and local governments. Titles range from "The Art of Banning and Base Running" to "The Law of Adultery & Ignominious Punishments."

Photocopies of catalog entries for books missing from the British Library's shelves enable the New York Public Library to determine what can be replaced by microfilming from its own holdings. Some of the bomb-damaged books have previously been replaced after being unearthed by second-hand dealers.

The microfilming is expected to take five years. It is being financed by the American Trust for the British Library, based in Cambridge, Mass., which in turn has received a grant from the Mellon Foundation to underwrite the project. Douglas W. Bryant, the former Harvard librarian who is executive director of the trust, said that the Harvard library was also being used for replacement material.

"At the same time, the American Trust will enable the British Library to make up the ground lost between the 1880s and the 1950s as well as during the Second World War," Bryant said. "The aim is to acquire works in all fields that will reinforce the library's position as the greatest resource outside the United States for research into every aspect of American life and thought."

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In Amsterdam
At Cornelis Schuytstraat, 57, Amsterdam

Wednesday, 17 February
Furniture, Metalwork & Objects of Art

Thursday, 18 February
Silver, Jewellery & Objects of Vertu

In London
At 8 King Street, St. James', London SW1

Tuesday, 23 February
English & Foreign Coins, Orders, Medals & Banknotes

Wednesday, 24 February
Fine Foreign Silver & Objects of Vertu

Wednesday, 24 February
Printed Books, The Property of the 10th Duke of
Devonshire's Charitable Trust

Thursday, 25 February
Fine & Rare Wines & Collectors' Pieces

In Rome
At Palazzo Massimo Lancellotti, Piazza Navona

Wednesday, 24 February
Coins & Numismatic Books

In Tokyo
At the Hotel Okura
Sunday, 21 February
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Tel: (01) 839 9060.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 29

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close
Stock					Stock				
12 Month					12 Month				
High					High				
Low					Low				
Open					Open				
Close					Close				

Market Summary				
Jan. 29, 1982				
Dow Jones Averages				
NYSE	2,814.12	2,814.12	2,814.12	2,814.12
AMEX	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Market Diaries				
NYSE	2,814.12	2,814.12	2,814.12	2,814.12
AMEX	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
NYSE Most Actives				
IBM	160.00	160.00	160.00	160.00
AT&T	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
GE	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
NYSE Index				
NYSE	2,814.12	2,814.12	2,814.12	2,814.12
Standard & Poors Index				
Standard & Poors	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
AMEX Most Actives				
AMEX	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
AMEX Stock Index				
AMEX	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
NYSE	2,814.12	2,814.12	2,814.12	2,814.12
Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Dow Jones Bond	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close
Stock					Stock				
12 Month					12 Month				
High					High				
Low					Low				
Open					Open				
Close					Close				

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close
Stock					Stock				
12 Month					12 Month				
High					High				
Low					Low				
Open					Open				
Close					Close				

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close
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High					High				
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Open					Open				
Close					Close				

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close
Stock					Stock				
12 Month					12 Month				
High					High				
Low					Low				
Open					Open				
Close					Close				

101-0150

U.S. Warns AT&T Suit Could Reopen

By Merrill Brown and Caroline E. Mayer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's top antitrust official has warned that the Justice Department will restart its antitrust suit against American Telephone & Telegraph if the court tries to alter the terms of its settlement with the company.

William Baxter, assistant attorney general for antitrust, told a congressional hearing Thursday he is prepared to resume the case if U.S. District Judge Harold Greene finds that the settlement, which calls for the divestiture of 22 local AT&T phone companies, is not in the public interest.

In a joint hearing of the House Commerce and Judiciary subcommittees, Mr. Baxter said that since the government and AT&T had agreed Jan. 8 to dismiss the 1974 case "without prejudice" as part of the settlement, Judge Greene could not himself resume the litigation.

Mr. Baxter's remarks came amid growing concern about the agreement both in Congress and at the Federal Communications Commission. Two internal FCC documents reveal some uneasiness about the settlement and particularly the FCC's role in monitoring it.

FCC member Joseph Fogarty, regarded as one of the commission's leading telecommunications experts, wrote that although the pact might be a "reasonable and proper private accord," it cannot "oust, supplant or modify" FCC authority under existing law.

And in a 116-page document, the agency's common carrier bureau said there may have to be legislation or modifications to the decree to protect local ratepayers.

For example, it said, some modification may have to be made to ensure that AT&T reimburses local ratepayers for new products that have been under research and development during the past several years with revenue from local operations.

The bureau also said the settlement created a greater need for legislation to give the FCC authority over interstate long-distance rates as well as interstate rates.

Canada Sees Threat From 'Reciprocity'

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Canadian government has warned the United States that an effort to establish trade "reciprocity" would seriously impede multilateral trade negotiations.

Allan E. Gottlieb, the Canadian ambassador to the United States, told a New York audience Thursday that while the reciprocity notion seems a fair response to protectionist tactics, it would actually prove to be infeasible and, in the end, "it simply not achievable in the real world."

He said that to deal with protectionism, "the best defense is a good offense," and recommended as an alternative to reciprocity an effort to "re-establish the momentum for further trade liberalization."

The notion of "reciprocity" has gained currency lately as a consequence of huge trade imbalances between major trading nations, notably the surpluses that Japan has consistently recorded in its trade with Europe and the United States. Under a reciprocity rule, an importing nation would allow foreign goods access to its domestic markets only on the same terms and conditions as its goods are permitted access to the exporting nation's markets.

"The very concept of comparative trade advantage is grounded in the recognition that countries differ from each other," Mr. Gottlieb said. "Narrow reciprocity implicitly denies these differences and could even hinder multilateral trade liberalization on a broad front. Reciprocity could force trade negotiators into positions of rigid inflexibility as it would make trade-offs between different sectors difficult to achieve."

If the reciprocity movement gains enough momentum, Mr. Gottlieb said that everybody would be forced to negotiate special bilateral deals, "and it then would not be long before we recreated the 'beggar-thy-neighbor' approach of the Great Depression. And, one thing is certain: If international trade shrinks, we shall all be losers."

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Pan Am to Cut Staff 25%, Extend Work Hours

NEW YORK — Pan American World Airways said Friday it will cut "non-revenue producing" staff by 25 percent, affecting 200 management and 10 authorized officer positions.

Pan Am also said it increased the work day for management assigned to its New York headquarters to 10 hours and cut all vacation time in half.

Pan Am also said it will meet soon with union leaders to discuss ways for all employees to contribute to productivity improvement.

Renault Aims for 39% Rise in Vehicle Output

PARIS — Renault aims to produce 2.5 million vehicles a year by 1985, a 39-percent increase over the 1.81 million produced in 1981, company chairman Bernard Hanon told a news conference Friday.

He said that in 1982 the company hopes to invest about 8 billion French francs (\$1.4 billion), roughly the same as last year.

Mr. Hanon said Renault's strategy will involve alliances and joint ventures with other companies and possible stakes in other companies. He gave no details.

Spanish Sources Say Harvester Delays Project

MADRID — International Harvester's financial problems have led to an indefinite delay in a planned engine production joint venture in Spain, sources at Empresa Nacional de Autocombustibles SA (Enasa) said Friday.

Enasa earlier said that measures to resolve Harvester's problems had blocked the U.S. company's investment capacity for several months.

Harvester took a 35-percent stake in Enasa in September, 1980. The joint venture, Enasa Internacional de Motores, established last March, was due to start producing 80,000 diesel engines per year beginning in 1985, with 90 percent slated for export to the United States, the Enasa sources said.

Danish Group Says North Sea Find Profitable

COPENHAGEN — The Danish industrial and prospecting group AP Moeller has made a promising hydrocarbon discovery in Denmark's North Sea sector, a company spokesman said Friday.

The find, named Otto 1, is in the Otto structure, 155 miles (250 kilometers) west of the Jutland port of Esbjerg and 45 miles northwest of Denmark's main Gorm field.

Purex Agrees to Be Acquired by Private Group

LAKEWOOD, Calif. — Purex Industries, which produces household cleaning products, has agreed in principle to be acquired by a group of private investors for \$357 million, it said. It will be bought by a corporation to be organized by Gibbons, Green, van Amerongen, a private investment banking firm.

Financing for the cash deal, which will offer stockholders \$31.50 for each Purex share, will be provided through loans and equity investments by a number of major financial institutions, a Purex spokesman said.

Private investors will include William Tinscher, who is Purex chairman, president and chief executive, and about 20 members of the Purex senior management. The principal owners of New York-based Gibbons, Green, van Amerongen also will participate. The management of Purex and its subsidiaries will remain intact.

Layoffs Seen as GM, UAW Break Off Talks

From Agency Dispatches

DETROIT — The United Auto Workers and General Motors have broken off talks aimed at reaching an agreement that would have lowered car prices by reducing labor costs.

As a result, the two sides will not sit down at the bargaining table again until regularly scheduled negotiations in July. In the meantime GM will lose potential savings of hundreds of millions of dollars in lower labor costs, and probably will be forced to close more factories and lay off more workers.

"We tried hard and we think the company tried hard," a downcast Douglas A. Fraser, the UAW president, told reporters when the talks broke off a half-hour before the union's deadline of midnight Thursday. "It just didn't go together."

He said negotiators, who began meeting Jan. 11, were unable to resolve three key issues: job security; use of outside contractors, particularly foreign firms; and GM's plans to implement its promise to reduce sticker prices through labor cost savings.

"Without a strike deadline, they [UAW leaders] just couldn't get their committee to act," GM Chairman Roger B. Smith said in a television appearance Friday.

"Obviously, we're going to have more layoffs than we'd planned. I'm afraid as soon as we get into our production schedules, we'll see some layoffs shortly, probably as soon as the beginning of the next week," he told an NBC interviewer.

When the first round of talks broke off Jan. 20, Alfred S. Warren, GM's vice president of industrial relations, said the company has been holding off closing plants and rearranging its production schedules in anticipation of a new contract.

Both sides were under pressure to reach an agreement. Sales declined sharply after the announcement early this month that the negotiations could lead to price cuts.

The union leadership faced increasingly organized opposition in the rank and file to any reduction in wages and benefits. The leadership won an office vote, 57 percent to 43 percent, in the union's GM council last weekend on the question of continuing to negotiate.

The linkup of wage concessions to lower car prices caused a sharp split in union ranks, with laid-off workers favoring concessions that could help increase sales and rehiring. Many members with greater seniority, who have been unaffected by the layoffs, opposed concessions.



Douglas A. Fraser

NYSE Prices Post Gain in Heavy Trading

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher Friday in heavy trading on hopes that the Federal Reserve would report a drop in the nation's money supply and that interest rates have peaked.

After the markets closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the nation's basic money supply, as measured by M-1, fell \$600 million to \$450.5 billion in the week ended Jan. 20.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which surged Thursday for its largest single-day gain since last March, was up 6.85 points to close at 871.10. The closely watched indicator of 30 blue chip stocks had gained almost eight points when it stalled around noon, falling until just before the close, when it again began to rise.

Volume soared to 73.4 million shares, the highest since Jan. 7, 1981, when volume was a record 92.99 million shares. Volume Thursday was 66.69 million shares.

The Dow's 21.59-point jump in the Dow average "represented a major switch in psychology for the market," Chester Pad of G. Tsai & Co. said. The average had been falling steadily since the first of the year.

Analysts said a lot of uncommitted funds are continuing to flow in from the sidelines. The heavy turnover is also the result of short covering as a "huge short position" exists in the market, Mr. Pad said.

He said the heavy volume combined with continued gains signals that stock prices should move upward for the next several weeks.

Analysts said traders were spurred by rumors all day that the Federal Reserve would report a drop in the money supply for the latest week shortly after the market closes.

Traders also have been encouraged by the firmness of the bond market and indications the recession is approaching bottom and pressure on interest rates is letting up.

Firms Seek One-Third Stake in Groupe Bruxelles Lambert

AP-Dow Jones

BRUSSELS — Four holding companies have agreed to buy all of a new 2-million share issue by Belgium's Groupe Bruxelles Lambert, which will raise 2.6 billion Belgian francs (\$59 million), business sources said Friday.

The price for each new share works out to about 1,300 Belgian francs, sources said. The operation, which must be approved at a special shareholders meeting of Groupe Bruxelles Lambert Feb. 26, would raise the number of shares to 6 million and would result in the holding companies taking a one-third interest in the firm.

The holding companies are Copeba, Frère Bourgeois and Gevaert Photo Production of Belgium and Pargesa Holding of Switzerland.

Last year, Copeba, a former subsidiary of the French bank Paribas, split off from Paribas after France's new Socialist government announced plan to nationalize the bank. Pargesa, a Swiss holding company, acquired a majority interest in Paribas's Swiss subsidiary, enabling it also to escape French government control.

The Belgian industrialist Albert Frère is considered the guiding force behind the operation. He is the former president of the steel company Hainaut-Sambre, which has since merged with its sister company Cockerill.

He owns Frère Bourgeois and reportedly has a large interest in Copeba, of which he is vice president, and a lesser interest in Pargesa. His connection with Gevaert Photo Production was not clear.

Brussels Lambert owns Cie. Bruxelles Lambert and has a 46-percent interest in the Banque Bruxelles Lambert, one of Belgium's leading banks. A financial source said Groupe Bruxelles Lambert undertook negotiations with the holding companies to overcome its "liquidity problems."

"It needed an increase in capital to assure its future development," he said. "So it found a certain number of partners willing to help out." Another source said the capital increase would "just about wipe out" the group's debts.

A spokeswoman at Copeba confirmed the main outlines of the plan.

She said the price of 1,300 Belgian francs for each new share is a "maximum" and could be set somewhat lower. That compares to the closing price of the Groupe Bruxelles Lambert on the Brussels Bourse Thursday of 1,484 francs. It had run up sharply from 1,304 francs Jan. 20.

Japan's Trade Surplus Shows Ninefold Rise

By Ikuro Anai

TOKYO — Japan's trade surplus increased more than ninefold in 1981 to \$20.03 billion, the government reported Friday.

The Finance Ministry said that visible trade for 1981 increased from a surplus of \$2.12 billion in 1980. The figure fell short of the record \$24.6-billion surplus in 1978.

The 1981 current account showed a surplus of \$4.73 billion after a deficit of \$10.75 billion in 1980.

Sir Roy Denman, the EEC director-general for external relations, said Friday after a week of talks here that Japan had not done enough to redress the trade imbalance with the EEC.

"While the steps have been taken in the right direction," he said of recent moves to ease barriers to foreign goods in Japan, "there is still a long way to go."

Sir Roy said that opening Japan's market remained the fundamental problem, in particular Japan's reluctance to import more manufactured goods.

A Japanese official defended Japan's position, saying his government took "maximum consideration" over steps to encourage imports.

Japan's exports amounted to \$149.38 billion in 1981, a 17.9 percent increase over the previous year, while imports grew only 3.8 percent to \$129.35 billion.

Japan's overall balance-of-payments deficit in 1981 narrowed sharply to \$2.14 billion from a deficit of \$8.40 billion in 1980, the Finance Ministry said.

In December, Japan's visible-trade surplus widened sharply to \$2.22 billion from a surplus of \$613 million in November, the ministry said. The surplus in December, 1980, was \$232 billion.

Exports rose 1.4 percent to \$14.24 billion in December from a year earlier, while imports were up 2.4 percent to \$12.02 billion.

Japan had an overall balance-of-payments deficit in December of \$298 million, compared with surplus of \$376 million surplus in November and a \$400 million surplus in December, 1980, the ministry said.

The December current account showed a surplus of \$1.1 billion, compared with a deficit of \$1.06 billion in November and a surplus of \$1.13 billion a year earlier.

Finance Ministry officials said the December current-account surplus resulted from a 23 percent increase in exports.

The long-term capital account, however, turned downward from a record surplus in November because of a sharp increase in outflows through the supply of loans, direct overseas investment and overseas securities investment by Japanese.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

European Banking Co. has named Nigel Keen an executive director. Mr. Keen joined the bank as chief accountant in 1974 and was made an assistant director in 1977.

John D. Rigg has been appointed resident partner of the Middle East office of Debenham Tewson & Chinnocks, based in Bahrain. Mr. Rigg, who has been with the firm for six years, will succeed David C. Watt, who has been resident partner in Bahrain for almost three years and who will be returning to London.

AT&T International-Australia has appointed Joseph D. Bernier Jr. managing director. He will be based in Sydney.

Alan Clarke has been named syndication manager of Cariplo, a Milan-based savings bank. Prior to joining Cariplo, Mr. Clarke was with Chase Manhattan.

Steven R. Altman, who recently resigned from Chase Manhattan in London, will be joining the investment banking division of Merrill Lynch in London as the senior associate director of various loan and capital market products.

Chase Manhattan has announced that the International Capital Markets Group under the direction of Michael C. Bowen will be reorganized into three main departments.

Steven Ward will become executive director for the marketable securities trading activities of the company's banking group.

Richard Benz, who recently has been made an executive director, will be joining the West German 0.8 percent this month from December and was up 6.2 percent from January, 1981, according to preliminary figures released by the government Friday.

The year-to-year rise last month was 6.3 percent, down from 6.6 percent in November.



Joseph D. Bernier Jr.

will be in charge of all sales of marketable securities.

Doug McMillan, an executive director, will be manager of the buying department and will be assisted by Michael Colles. Jean Davis has been appointed assistant manager within the group.

Horton P. Kennedy joined Chase Manhattan as vice president of private banking, London.

Also announced were the promotions of Brian Terry and Jiri Huebner to associate director. Mr. Terry is responsible for investment leasing activities, and Mr. Huebner is responsible for relations with Japanese clients.

The Schwitzer Engine Components Group of Wallace Murray Corp. has announced the promotion of its five division vice presidents/general managers to the position of president of their respective divisions. The five are: Wayne C. Rockwell, Schwitzer Turbomachinery; Rudolph A. Skrlitz, Schwitzer Pumps and Jammers; Michael F. Walshe, Schwitzer Cooling Systems; J. Norman Jones, Lacom-Schwitzer; and G. Michael Morrell, Schwitzer-Europe.

Thomas A. Kato has been appointed regional vice president of the brokerage Laidlaw Adams & Peck International in Brussels.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 29, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	DM.	Y.	Sw.	Sc.	DK.	N.
American Express	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of America	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Montreal	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of New York	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Paris	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Rome	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Spain	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Tokyo	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Vienna	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Zurich	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of London	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Hong Kong	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of India	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Ceylon	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Malaya	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Siam	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Thailand	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Philippines	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Indonesia	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Malaysia	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Singapore	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Brunei	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of East Africa	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Kenya	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Uganda	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Tanzania	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Zanzibar	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Malawi	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Botswana	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Lesotho	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Swaziland	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Namibia	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Botswana	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Lesotho	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Swaziland	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36
Bank of Namibia	2.54	4.78	109.75	17.4	6.43	137.50	33.26	1.36	1.36

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For Huff, the Waiting Ends

Joins Old Foe Jim Brown in Hall of Fame

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two years ago Sam Huff was about to be interviewed by a radio announcer, who introduced him as a member of the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

"You better start all over," Huff suggested. "I'm not in the Hall of Fame."

At various sports dinners, Huff was often identified as a bronze resident of the shrine, in Canton, Ohio. Sadly, he would correct the toastmaster. But now Huff has been anointed. Now he can accept the applause for what he contributed to the National Football League, primarily as the middle linebacker on the New York Giants teams of two decades ago, teams that changed the pronunciation of defense to de-fense.

"Huff, Huff, Huff," the Giant fans of that era puffed. "Huff, Huff, Huff."

For the last few years, Huff had wondered if he would ever make it.

"There was no basis to believe that I deserved to be in the Hall of Fame," he was saying Wednesday after learning of his election to the Hall of Fame, "except if middle linebackers like Ray Nitschke, Joe Schmidt and Bill George were in it, I felt I should be, too. They were always being compared to me when we were contemporaries, and they were in. And then Dick Butkus got in, and he came after me. That's when I started to be afraid that I might not ever make it."

Afraid. Anybody who ever saw Huff tackle Jim Brown would never think of his being afraid of anything.

"I never was afraid of anything in a physical sense," he said. "But as a player I was afraid of failing, not playing well, not doing my job. And in recent years I started being afraid of failing to make the Hall of Fame. That's how much it meant to me. But, after being afraid of failing to make it, I think that my finally being voted in now makes it sweeter than if I'd made it right away."

Huff has a suggestion for the Hall of Fame interior decorators.

"I don't know how they decide where your plaque or your bust goes, but I'd love to be put alongside Jim Brown," he said with a laugh, referring to the Cleveland Brown fullback who was his most famous adversary. "I think Jim Brown would like it, too."

Not long ago Huff and Brown reminisced over coffee.

"We were at the NCAA convention in Houston, and Jim mentioned how in all the tough games we had we never had a harsh word for each other."

But there were a few harsh collisions.

"I think I'm the only guy ever to put Jim Brown out of a game," Huff recalled. "We were playing the Browns at Yankee Stadium, and they were at our 20-yard line in the closed end. He was running to his left and he stumbled, and I hit him with my shoulder and my helmet, and Dick Modzelewski hit him, too. Jim got up and went back to the huddle, but he didn't know where he was."

Realizing that the fullback was groggy, several Giants yelled at the Browns' bench.

"We were trying to tell [Coach] Paul Brown to get Jim out of there before he really got hurt," Huff said. "When they heard us, they took him out. But what a runner he was, what a player."

Huff has a harsh scar from Brown, too. "I showed him the scar on my nose at Houston," he said. "Most people don't realize that I first played against Jim Brown when he was at Syracuse and I was at West Virginia in 1955, before the Giants drafted me. On one run, he hit me so hard he drove my helmet down across my nose. That's how I got the scar. And he shattered some of my teeth. Knocked the enamel right off them. Knocked me out, too. I woke up on the trainer's table."

For all the tackles Huff made, he also remembers one he didn't make.

"In the NFL championship game in 1958 against Baltimore," he said, "the Colts beat us in overtime when Alan Ameche scored. I can still see the picture of him running through that big hole at the goal line. We had keyed our defense to the backs instead of the tight end on that play. I had lined up between Mo and Rosey Grier on our goal-line defense, to our right of center. And they ran the play to our left. That still haunts me."

So do the Giants' losses in five of six NFL championship games in that era, although they won six Eastern Division titles in his eight years — he was traded to the Washington Redskins in 1964. The Giants' only NFL championship during that time developed in 1956, his rookie year.



Sam Huff ... down and beaten at times, but never afraid.

"They drafted me as an offensive guard and tackle," he said. "That's how I got No. 70, a tackle's number. But then they made me a linebacker. Tom Landry, our defensive coach then, if he can make it, I'd like to be my presenters this summer at the Hall of Fame induction. He coached everybody on the Giant defense then — the linemen, the linebackers and the secondary. He taught me everything, and he built the defense around me."

That 1956 season the Giants were the first NFL team to introduce its defensive unit. Huff was its symbol. All-pro in 1958 and 1959, he was on the cover of Time magazine. And a TV special, "The Violent World of Sam Huff," put the sometimes-shocking sounds of pro football into the country's living rooms.

"As happy as I am to be in the Hall of Fame, it's a shame a few more players from those Giant teams aren't in it, too, like Charley Conerly and Kyle Rote and especially Jim Patton," he said. "To me, there were three great free safeties in those years — Larry Wilson of the Cardinals,

who is in the Hall of Fame, and Willie Wood of the Packers and Jim Patton, who aren't in but should be."

Hall of Fame Selections

CANTON, Ohio (AP) — Merlin Olsen, former Los Angeles Rams' defensive tackle, two-time performer George Musso and defensive end Doug Atkins, both from the Chicago Bears, will join Huff in the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

Olsen played as the Rams' left defensive tackle for 15 years. He was the NFL Player of the Year in 1964.

In the 12 seasons Musso played as a two-way lineman between 1933 and 1944, the Bears reigned as NFL champions four times.

Atkins, at the time of his 1969 retirement, had played longer than any full-time NFL regular with a career of 17 seasons and 205 games. He broke in with the Cleveland Browns, and then played with the Bears for 12 seasons until he was traded to New Orleans in 1967.

Samaranch Optimistic for Games

By Bart Barnes
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The president of the International Olympic Committee said Thursday the Olympic movement had recovered from the U.S.-led boycott of the 1980 Moscow Games, and he predicted the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics will be "one of the biggest and most successful."

"At the moment, the Olympic movement is united," said Juan Antonio Samaranch of Spain, who succeeded Lord Michael Killarin as president of the IOC at the conclusion of the Moscow Olympics. "The boycott is a thing of the past. It has been forgiven."

Samaranch was to meet with President Reagan Friday, then fly to Los Angeles for meetings of the various Olympic international sports federations.

He said he does not share concerns expressed by Soviet spokesmen recently for Los Angeles' preparations for the Games and of adequate security precautions.

Soviet Sports Minister Sergei Pavlov has said the Soviet Union plans to demand better protection for its athletes as a condition for participating in the Games.

[Responding to the Soviet criticism, Harry Usher, executive vice president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee,

said Thursday that he anticipated "well-coordinated and effective" security for the Games, United Press International reported from Los Angeles.

"Our security planning is well underway and we anticipate that our security procedures in 1984 will be extremely well-coordinated and effective," Usher said.

Samaranch, too, said Los Ange-

les officials will make adequate security arrangements. He did acknowledge that transportation of the athletes to and from the far-flung sites where events will be held might be a problem. The athletes will live in two Olympic villages, one at the University of Southern California and the other at UCLA, Samaranch said.

Samaranch said he will discuss the Los Angeles Games at his meeting with Reagan. The meetings of the international sports federations will provide officials with their first opportunity to examine the sites where their athletes will be competing for medals in 1984.

IOC Director Monique Berlioux has said that she thought it likely that the Soviet criticism of Los Angeles would go on indefinitely. She added that whether the Soviet Union even intends to send a team to Los Angeles is not likely to be known until just six weeks before the Games begin July 28, 1984 — the deadline for officially accepting invitations to attend the Games.

In the senior dance compulsory competition, Judy Blumberg and Michael Seibert successfully defended their title.

Carruthers Take Title In U.S. Pairs Skating

United Press International

INDIANAPOLIS — The brother-sister team of Kitty and Peter Carruthers won their second consecutive national title Thursday in the pairs competition of the U.S. Figure Skating championship. In a mild surprise, the team of Maria Di Domenico and Burt Lancon finished second ahead of 1981 runner-ups, Lea Ann Miller and Bill Fauver.

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Art Buchwald

A Lid on Garbage

NEW YORK — Everyone keeps asking when George Orwell's 1984 will arrive. For all intents and purposes, it's already here. You want evidence? This week the city of Washington, D.C., where I reside, informed me that I was going to be assigned, absolutely free, a "Supercan," which is a garbage container on wheels.



Buchwald

The bad news was that garbage collections would be cut down to one a week, and in the future, the Department of Sanitation would only accept your trash if it was placed in their assigned 85-gallon "Supercan."

The notice also informed me that one "Supercan" would be provided per household, but if you filled your can, you would be given a second "Supercan" or garbage bag on top. "If after six weeks," my notice read, "you always have more refuse than the Supercan will hold, call to determine if a second is required." (Note that it doesn't say YOU will determine if a second is required. Apparently, it will be a matter to be arbitrated between you and the Department of Sanitation on the other end of the line. We'll come back to that later.)

First, I would like to say that a person's trash is a very personal thing, and I resent being told what kind of container I must put it in. I happen to have six trash barrels, only two with covers on them. The other covers have either been lost or stolen. I use the ones without covers for trash such as old magazines, the Pentagon papers, and Nixon tapes I am tired of listening to.

Some weeks I don't have enough trash to fill an 85-gallon Supercan, and other weeks, particularly when all the kids are home, I need six Supercans, plus some extra bags, to clean out the house.

The one thing that I've always said is that a person was free to collect or throw out as much trash as he wanted to.

One person's junk is another person's treasure.

The option of when to throw out trash was always left up to the

homeowner. Now the city has set a limit on how much you can set out every week.

When the 85-gallon Supercan is filled, you have used up your trash allowance and you're stuck with the rest for another seven days.

So we come to the city's way of dealing with the problem: "If you have more refuse than Supercan will hold, call to determine if a second is required."

Having dealt with D.C. officials on other matters, I am paranoid enough to believe the conversation will go something like this:

"What have you been eating?"

"I don't think that's any of your business."

"It is if you are to determine whether or not you're entitled to a second trash barrel."

"Well, it so happens I haven't kept track of what I've been eating, but with our other trash it comes to more than 85 gallons."

"What other trash?"

"Old telephone books, a shredded baby mattress, an old Rembrandt. How the hell do I know what we threw out? Am I supposed to keep an inventory?"

"It would help when you're asked to appear in front of the Supercan Refuse Commission."

"You mean my request has to go through a commission?"

"A second Supercan is a privilege, not a right. People requesting two have to prove there is an extraordinary need for it. If we issued you another Supercan, everyone on your block would be demanding two, and the city doesn't have that kind of money to throw around on garbage."

"So what am I supposed to do?"

"We'll send you a form to fill out in which you must list all the trash you throw out in a week. Then we'll decide if you must cut down on what you are disposing, or whether you can have another can."

"When will I know?"

"The commission meets once a week. You should get a notice to make your case personally no later than November."

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Charles Addams' Ghoulish Pool

By Dolores Barclay

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Cartoonist

Charles Addams' fans like

to clutter his apartment with

knicks and knacks they think

he'd love to have — like skulls,

snake skins and pictures of bats.

He professes not to under-

stand why they consider him a

gourmet of the ghoulish, al-

though for the past 48 years he

has made millions of readers

chuckle, smirk and smile with

drawings of the sinister and the

bizarre.

Addams sees the world

through a quirk, with goblins,

finding a quirky view of everyday

people, places and things. What

does a "Caution, Children Cross-

ing" sign really mean? To Ad-

dams, it's a drawing of a car

stopped by the sign and a string

of children crossing the road with

no end in sight.

He draws a woman on a park

bench with a bag of crumbs, toss-

ing them out on the walk. Instead

of the usual pigeons, he has an

individual man scoop up the food.

"My cartoons don't have any

political slant," he says. "I'm not

trying to say anything. I'm just

trying to be funny."

His drawings for The New

Yorker have blended the

grotesque with the homey. And

the characters he's best known

for, the Addams family, have

been the nearest things to grave-

yard fantasies since Dracula. But

they are never without humor.

"I recently saw 'An American

Werewolf in London.' There was

jaguar blood all over the

screen," Addams says. "I always

hinted at that; I never showed it.

Everything is more explicit now. I

think it's better to hint."

"Frankenstein" is still the

king of horror films. "Nosferatu"

was really good. It was only

equaled by Lon Chaney in "Phan-

tom of the Opera" when he takes

off his mask and there's a won-

derful skull-like face."

Addams approaches reverie

with talk of the macabre. But

hidden beneath is a gentle soul

that likes to have a good laugh.

Well, maybe a good perverted

laugh.

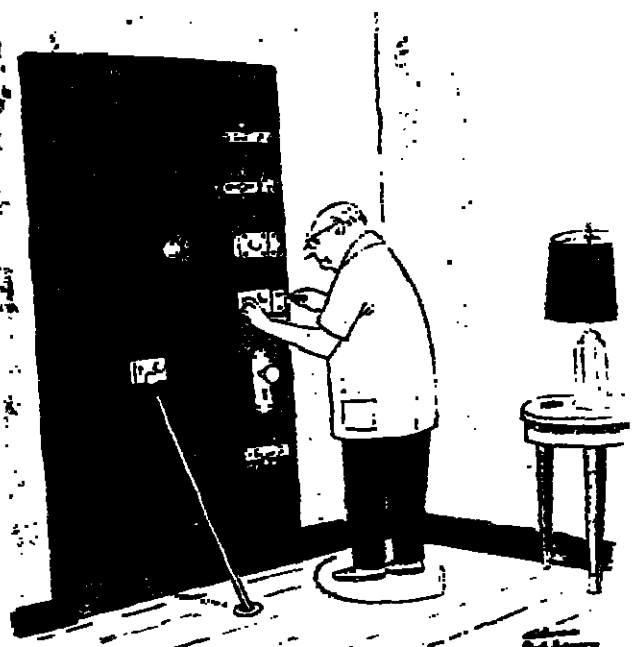
"The reputation that's devel-

oped out of his more grotesque

drawings is not really reflected in

the man himself," says Lee

Lorenz, art editor at The New



Yorker. "His reputation is a

But only under a certain age be-

cause they're so noisy."

Addams rises from his seat to

show off his medieval armor col-

lection. Seventeen crossbows

cover one wall. He also has two

maces and three swords.

"I'm sort of an escapist," he

says. "I lose myself in arms and

armor. I like to live in the past."

Finally, in 1933, he got his

first cartoon in The New Yorker.

"It was a picture of a hockey

rink," Addams says. "All the

players were there and one man

was in his stocking feet. His toes

were curled up on the ice. He

says to one of the players, 'I for-

got my skates.' Who would buy

that cartoon now?"

Greeting for Caroleers

It took a while before Addams

became a regular contributor to

The New Yorker. He started

drawing the Addams family —

the vampire wife and swarthy,

Peter Lorre-like husband; the

bald, bug-eyed uncle; the butler

who best resembles Frankenstein

and the two children who never

know innocence.

At Christmas, he drew them

on the roof of their coveybody

Victorian house, clustered

around a cauldron of boiling wa-

ter, about to pour it on the

caterers the street below.

Then there's the cartoon of the

field, N.J., it was not death nor

the bogyman that scared him,

but claustrophobia — being

locked in a closet. "Actually, the

idea of the bogyman fascinated

me," he says. "I appreciated the

bogyman."

Today, his greatest fear is

being bored to death.

"I once fainted from bore-

dom," he says. "I was about 20

and a friend was telling me about

a car trip. It just went on and on.

He had gotten as far as Birming-

ham and I said, 'Excuse me,' and

I went outside and fainted."

Addams was encouraged in art

by his father, a naval architect

who eventually went into the mu-

sic business. At the age of 9, Ad-

dams entered an art contest

sponsored by the Rogers Peet

Co. He won first prize. He went

to Colgate University for a year,

transferred to the University of

Pennsylvania, finally graduating

from Grand Central Art School

in New York.

Where did he pick up his inter-

est in the bizarre?

"That idea of asking a bird how

he learned to sing."

MacFadden Publications of-

fered Addams a job. He worked

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But Addams rather liked the

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